The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 53.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The outstanding legal tenders yesterday amounted to $382,000,000.

—Edward F. Dunne has been nominated for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona.

—The strike of brakemen on the Northern division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad continues.

—The Grand Jury of New York has found a bill against Detective Leahy for murder in the first degree of McNamara.

—G. A. Mason, an old convict, committed suicide in San Francisco, on Thursday night. He cut his head nearly off with a razor.

—A terrible explosion of Giant powder occurred at the Hoosic tunnel on Friday, killing one man and seriously injuring several others.

—In the House of the Ohio Legislature, on Friday, the House bill providing that sight drafts shall not be allowed three days' grace was passed.

—All the members were present at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, excepting the Secretary of the Navy. No important business was considered.

—The New York stock market was depressed yesterday by the announcement that one million Lake Shore bonds would be sold at auction on Tuesday next.

—A terrible crime is reported from Belgrade, Nicollet county, Minn. A father, named Justin Richard, in a fit of rage shot his son through the heart, killing him instantly.

—The women of San Francisco have organized a praying crusade, and will commence the war on Monday next. They ask the co-operation of ladies on all parts of the Pacific coast.

—The Committee of Congress to inquire into alleged violations of the eight hour law in the work on the new postoffice building in New York commenced their sessions yesterday.

—J. H. Gates, an advertising agent and dealer in printers' supplies, left Cleveland a week ago for New York. He has not been heard from since. His friend fears for his safety.

—The steamship Graf Bismarck, which arrived in New York yesterday morning, several days overdue, reports that she experienced heavy gales and head winds almost the entire passage.

—It is probable that the Secretary of the Treasury will order a libel of the steamer General Sherman for violation of the neutrality act, in having been employed in waging war against a friendly power.

—The snowstorm in the Sierra Mountains continues. Trains are delayed by drifts of snow. Trains are kept constantly employed breaking through the banks. This is the severest storm ever known in that part of the country.

—Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court at Milwaukee, has decided in the case of Flanders, assignee, vs. Brigham and others, that it was the right of a bankrupt court to have possession and control of the property of a bankrupt for the purpose of paying their debt, and that the fact that there was a suit in a State Court, and that the property of the parties was in the hands of a receiver, did not prevent the filing of a petition either by or against them.

—A committee of citizens, on Friday, presented Mayor Stokely, of Philadelphia, with a petition, with four thousand signatures attached, asking the enforcement of the Sunday liquor law. The Mayor stated that whatever rule was laid down by the judges of the Quarter Sessions Court he would follow. He had been waiting for two years for an expression by the court of a rule to guide him in the line of evidence required to secure the conviction of offenders.

—A special dispatch to the London *Telegraph* from the Ashantee expedition says a short encounter occurred on February 4th, which lasted seven hours. An immense force of Ashantees, under the leadership of the king in person aided by his principal chiefs, opposed the passage of the river Dah by the British force. Two officers of the Highlanders were killed and thirty white men wounded. The Ashantees were routed with heavy loss. The king and his chiefs abandoned their army and took to flight. At the close of the battle Coomassie was occupied by Sir Garnet Wolsley's forces, without opposition, at dusk on the same day.

FOREIGN.

—The remains of Dr. Livingstone will be transported from Africa to England at public expense.

—Capt. Brown, one of the Tichborne claimant's witnesses, has been remanded for examination on a charge of perjury.

—The Earl of Carnarvon, British Colonial Secretary, replying to a deputation, deprecated the proposed annexation of the Fiji Islands.

—There has been an extensive conflagration in Salonica, Turkey. An immense amount of property was destroyed, and eleven persons were burned to death.

—Extensive preparations have been made for the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, expected to arrive in London to-day. The day will be observed as a holiday.

—Accounts from Virboot, India, show that the distress from the famine is increasing. In Rungpore, where there has been no actual suffering as yet, the stores of the poorer people are becoming exhausted and starvation is imminent.

—A telegram at the British Indian Office says the Government will be obliged to maintain three millions of people three months, and that the expenditures on account of the Indian famine till February last are estimated at over seven millions.

—It is rumored in Lisbon that certain inhabitants of Fayal have addressed a petition to President Grant praying for the establishment of a protectorate by the United States over the Azores, and that the President replied that the era of popular will had replaced the era of conquest.

—The British War Office has received no official advices of the capture of the King of the Ashantees. A dispatch from Sir Garnet Wolsley, of a date prior to the taking of Coomassie, declares that the overtures for peace on the part of the Ashantees were treacherous and part of a plot to lure the army toward destruction.

—The President sent a message to the United States House of Representatives on Friday, enclosing communications from the various departments in reply to the inquiry whether the expenses had been increased by them for the transportation of any matter which before the abolition of the franking privilege was carried in the mails.

FIRES.

—The Hillsdale College edifice at Hillsdale, Mich., was destroyed by fire on Friday morning. The east hall was saved, together with much furniture, libraries, musical instruments, &c. Loss $75,000; insurance $50,000.

THE RIVERS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

OIL CITY, March 6, 1874.

River five feet and rising. It rained almost day, and is raining slightly yet. G.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., 7 P. M., March 6, 1874.

The river is rising about four inches per hour, with 11½ feet. It is raining at present. G.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—River thirty-six feet six inches; about stationary. Arrived—George Spangler, Kentucky river. Departed—Camella, Nashville; Katie P. Kountz, Pittsburgh; Andes, Wheeling; George Spangler, Kentucky river.

LOUISVILLE, March 6.—River risen one foot in the last 24 hours, and at 6 P. M. showed 12 feet in canal, 10 feet in Indian pass and 8 feet on the rocks. Weather cloudy, with a slight rain. Arrived—Andy Baum, Cincinnati; Mary Miller, New Orleans; Liberty and barges, Ironton. Departed—Andy Baum, Memphis; Liberty and barges, St. Louis.

MEMPHIS, March 6.—A heavy rain storm set in at midnight, and continued til noon to-day. Clear this morning and cooler. River swelling slowly; now nearly within two feet of high water mark. Departed—Susie Silver, John Tolle and Helena, St. Louis; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Dugan, Little Rock.

NASHVILLE, March 6.—The river rose 18 inches in the last 24 hours; 19 feet large on shoals. Raining hard all day. Arrived—John S. Branford, Upper Cumberland.

CAIRO, March 6.—Arrived.—John Gilmore, Pittsburgh, 4 P. M.; Minneola, Cincinnati, 7. Departed—Idlewild, Evansville, 4 P. M. River risen 11 inches. Clear; mercury 60.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—Arrived.—Fred Wilson No. 2 and barges and Oakland and barges, Pittsburgh; John A. Wood and barges, Louisville; H. C. Yaeger, St. Louis. No departures. Cloudy and warm.

THE miners at the Keel Ridge Shaft No. 1, Hickory township, Mercer county, struck last week against payment half in currency and half in notes. They were paid in full for their work and the bank closed up.

THE Soldier's Orphans of Uniontown will take up their line of march for Dunbar's Camp the first of next April, where new quarters are being constructed for their occupancy. It is proposed for the school to spend a season in camp.

FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

A New Bill for Civil Service Reform.

Memorials for Aid to a Railroad.

District of Columbia Investigation.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1874.

Portland, Dallas and Salt Lake Railroad.

Parties in Oregon are memorializing Congress to pass the bill now pending, authorizing the Portland, Dallas and Salt Lake Railroad and Telegraph to be constructed, the Government to pay interest on the bonds authorized by the bill to be issued by the Company. These memorialists claim that the road will be of national interest. But similar claims have been often set up before, and within recent date they have all been denied.

From present indications the bill in its present shape will prove no exception to the rule.

United Order of Workingmen.

The United Order of Workingmen of America, whose leaders are about Washington and the halls of Congress, hobnobbing with members of Congress, have tendered to Representative Cobb, of Kansas, the office of Executive Commissioner for the State of Kansas, and he has accepted the offer. His speech the other day, making a bid for the support of the Grangers, prompted those interested in this order to tender him an office under it.

Naval Affairs.

Owing to the prevailing spirit of economy witnessed in all branches of legislation, the House Committee on Naval Affairs has determined to delay recommendations, at least until a later day in the session, for any expenditures for this branch of the service.

Senator Brownlow.

The Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Brownlow) is suffering so severely from his paralytic attack as to prevent his attendance in the Senate. Representative Alex. H. Stephens, from Georgia, still continues confined to his bed, and it is quite doubtful if his health will permit him to take even so small a part in the interests of legislation as he did at the commencement of the session. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1874.

Civil Service Reform.

The Civil Service Committee has agreed to report the following bill to the House, with a favorable recommendation: "That no officer of the United States shall, directly or indirectly, receive or be paid to or for his own use or benefit, any money or property whatever of the United States, except his salary, to be fixed by law, and that no public property shall be used by officials or by any persons for private purposes; that this act shall not be so construed as to prevent the payment from the Treasury of all actual and necessary traveling expenses of United States officials when performing the legitimate and necessary duties pertaining to their offices."

District of Columbia Investigation.

The joint Senate and House committee investigating the District of Columbia affairs held a long session to-day. At which they continued the examination of the Comptroller of the District, and also examined Governor Shepherd and the Tax Collector and Superintendent of Public Schools in regard to the past and present condition of the school fund.

The Governor testified that there had been about $30,000 paid out of the District Treasury for school purposes in excess of the amount of school taxes collected. The testimony of the other officers corroborated this statement, and also the statement made by Comptroller Baker yesterday, namely, that the school fund had been overdrawn for legitimate school purposes $173,000.

The acting chairman (Senator Thurman) informed the memorialists that they must present specific charges for the committee to act upon by next Tuesday or Wednesday. The committee then adjourned till Tuesday morning.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1874.

Laws in Regard to Pensions.

The attempt to amend and codify the laws in regard to the pension service has not as yet made much headway, although several bills have been presented in the House looking to that end. The bill introduced by General Butler provides that all pensions shall be due and payable trimonthly at the county seat of each county, and at the seat of justice in parishes where the pensioner may be domiciled, and in the District of Columbia at the office of the Commissioner of Pensions.

It also provides that the postmasters at the county seats and seats of justice shall be constituted ex-officio pension agents, and to give an additional bond, in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of such pension duties as may be imposed upon them by this act. The remainder of the bill fixes the details for carrying out the provisions of the above in relation to vouchers, bonds, returns, &c., and also fixes the sum of ten cents as the amount to be paid to the postmaster for the payment of each pension, the Government Commissioner of Pensions to pay the same twice in each year, and after the passage of this act, the office of Pension Agent is to be abolished.

There are many objections to the bill, a very prominent one of which is that a great many postmasters have not sufficient business qualifications to enable them to undertake the payment of pensions with accuracy in regard to money accounts, or safety in regard to frauds.

It requires a decided business talent to keep every account correct, so that it will bear the scrutiny of expert book-keepers when the returns reach the main office, especially as such account must be placed among the office archives for examination many years hence. It also requires keen shrewdness to guard against frauds, particularly so when we consider the safeguards which are now thrown around the service, it is estimated that from fifteen to twenty-five per cent of all pensions paid out are fraudulent. The records of the postoffice show that many, yes, a great many postmasters can hardly keep the books required of them by their postal duties, and if the duty of paying pensions were added to their labors, the result would be "confusion worse confounded." A great deal of additional legislation would also be required to settle questions which will unavoidably rise between the two Departments.

The bill introduced by Mr. Lawrence provides that pensions shall be paid quarterly, or semi-annually when the pensioner shall so elect, by a check drawn by the Commissioner of Pensions or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, or on any national bank designated as a public depository, payable to the order of the pensioner, and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to designate such competent and suitable officers of the United States, and such national banks as he may deem proper to perform the duties of paying the checks, and the Commissioner of Pensions shall transmit all the checks to such designated officers and bankers, the Government of the United States to have a lien on and hold all bonds of any banking institution deposited in the Treasury for the faithful performance of such duties. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to pay a sum not exceeding forty cents for each quarter, to pay for all disbursements, but shall pay no compensation to any bank or officer thereof.

The office of Pension Agent is abolished by the passage of this act.

This bill meets with more favor than the other, as the officers spoken of to disburse the checks will be experienced business men, and more or less accustomed to the accuracy of banking details. The banks will also have some suitable and safe depository. But the same objection will arise in regard to fraudulent payments as will always arise when the business is extended to parties who do not give their personal attention to it in every instance. By the provisions of this bill very much of the labor must be entrusted to the subordinates; one person attending to it one quarter, and some other one another quarter, when, perhaps, the peculiar circumstances attending and appertaining to certain cases require the attention of some person acquainted with the particulars. The matter of pension paying is sufficiently intricate, and of such importance as to require that it be done by individuals of sufficient intelligence and shrewdness, who will give such personal attention to the matter as will insure justice to the pensioners and not permit injustice to the Government.

All these points are being considered by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, who will endeavor to make such necessary alterations in the law as may be deemed for the best. The Commissioner, while he may not oppose either of the above plans, certainly does not approve of them, although if either must be adopted he would prefer the business men of the national banks to the inexperienced postmasters. This preference is to retain the present system of pension agents, but with a reduction in salaries, fees and expenses so as to bring the matter more within the order of retrenchment, and his suggestions to the committee will lean in that direction.

Congressional Action Upon the President's Recommendations.

The President's annual message to Congress at the beginning of the present session, which was distributed among the various committees of the House on the 9th of December, contained a score or more recommendations, upon only a few of which final action has yet been taken. A few of the recommendations and suggestions of the President, with the action as well as non-action thereon, may be given.

Cheap Transportation.

There is no little feeling among members in favor of making haste slowly on McCreery's cheap transportation bill. They think the Senate Transportation Committee should make public the result of their investigation last summer, before the House takes a final vote on McCreery's bill. The impression is that the bill is to go through in some shape, but it will be amended in many particulars before it meets with the wants of the people. DIAMOND.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1874.

SENATE.

Petitions.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a memorial of citizens of Michigan protesting against any increase in the volume of currency.

Mr. SCOTT presented resolutions of the Philadelphia Board of Trade asking for the revision and amendment of the customs and revenue laws. Referred.

Bills Reported.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on Gordon's bill providing that no instrument or document required to be stamped which was signed within the States of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, or Texas prior to July 1st, 1865, shall be deemed invalid by reason of the failure to place stamps thereon. It is, however, provided by an amendment of the committee that the right of a purchaser in good faith prior to the passage of this bill shall not be affected by it.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on the bill to create a National Board of Registration for seagoing vessels.

The Investigation Appropriation.

Mr. THURMAN introduced a bill appropriating $10,000 to pay the expenses of the Joint Select Committee to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia.

After opposition the bill was referred.

Cheap Transportation.

Mr. RAMSEY called up the resolution introduced by him on Wednesday last in regard to cheap transportation, and addressed the Senate in favor thereof. He said there were three practical ways of obtaining cheap transportation: First—By improving the navigation of the Mississippi river from the Falls of St. Anthony to the Gulf of Mexico, which could be easily and cheaply done, first, by damming up the waters in the lakes in upper Minnesota, storing it for a dry season, and so maintaining a uniform depth of five feet for the upper Mississippi; second, by continuing other improvements now under way; third, by deepening the channel between New Orleans and the Gulf, which would give cheap freight by barges to New Orleans and by steamers to Europe.

Second—By deeper channels between the lakes, and by a small appropriation from the United States would be required for this purpose, as Canada would do the rest, and then under a reciprocity treaty our ships could be loaded at Duluth for Liverpool, and so have two competing water ways.

Third—All Western States are not so favorably situated as Minnesota, with two water routes to Europe. The Western States want and must have an all rail route for freight. The Constitutional right to charter and aid such a work is undoubted. We have reformed in railroads and a double track freight railroad, chartered and controlled by Congress, with a maximum rate of six mills a ton per mile. This was practicable, and with such a road competing with water ways by the lakes, would give to the trade of West access to the markets of the world for the products of her fields, now rotting in her granaries or burning for fuel.

The Centennial Bill.

The morning hour expired, and the Senate resumed consideration of the Centennial bill, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Stockton as additional instructions directing the committee to report in favor of an international exhibition.

Mr. STOCKTON withdrew his amendment.

The question recurring on Mr. Frelinghuysen's amendment instructing the Committee on Appropriations to report in favor of appropriating a sum of money not to exceed $3,000,000 to defray the expenses of the exhibition, it was rejected by a vote of 32 nays to 17 yeas.

The bill was then referred to the Committee on Appropriations without a division. As amended and referred the bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President be requested to extend a respectful and cordial invitation to the Governors of each of the United States to be represented and to take part in a national exhibition, to be held at Philadelphia under the auspices of the Government of the United States, in the year 1876.

The Liquor Commission.

Mr. WEST moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the liquor commission bill. Agreed to.

A vote was taken, and the bill was passed without further debate—yeas 26, nays 21. The bill as passed reads as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a commission of five persons, neither of whom shall be the holder of any office of profit or trust in the General or State Government. The said Commissioners shall be selected solely with reference to personal fitness and capacity for an honest, impartial and thorough investigation, and shall hold office until their duties shall be accomplished, but not to exceed one year. It shall be their duty to investigate the alcoholic and fermented liquor traffic and manufacture, having special reference to revenue and taxation, distinguishing as far as possible in the conclusions they arrive at between the effects produced by the use of distilled or spirituous liquors as distinguished from the use of ferment ed or malt liquors, in their economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects, in connection with pauperism, crime, vice, the public health and general welfare of the people; also to inquire and take testimony as to the practical results of license and restrictive legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several states, and the effect produced by such legislation upon the consumption of distilled or spirituous liquors and of fermented or malt liquors; also to ascertain whether the evil of drunkenness has been increased or decreased thereby, whether the use of opium as a stimulant and substitute for alcoholic drink has become more general in consequence of such legislation, and whether the public morals have been improved thereby. It shall also be the duty of said commission to gather information and take testimony as to whether the evil of drunkenness exists to the same extent, or more so, in other civilized countries, and whether those foreign nations that are considered the most temperate in the use of stimulants are so through prohibitory laws; also to what degree prohibitory legislation has affected the consumption and manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors in this country.

SECTION 2. That the Commissioners, all of whom shall not be advocates of prohibitory legislation or total abstinence in relation to alcoholic or fermented liquors, shall serve without a salary, and shall have authority to employ a Secretary at reasonable compensation, not to exceed $2,000 per annum, which, with the necessary expenses incidental to such investigation, not exceeding $10,000 for both the Secretary and Commissioners, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon vouchers to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and for this purpose the sum of $10,000 is hereby appropriated. It shall be further the duty of said Commissioners to report the result of their investigation and the expenses attending the same to the President, to be by him transmitted to Congress.

The Finances.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill to equalize the national bank circulation was taken up, and Mr. LOGAN was recognized as being entitled to the floor. He said that if the gentleman from Michigan (Ferry) should be ready to speak on Monday, he would yield the floor to him.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and soon after adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

Pension Agents and Their Work.

On motion of Mr. SPEER, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish information as to pension agents and the number of pensions paid by each, with the cost, &c., prior to and since the war.

Farragut Statue.

Mr. PLATT (Virginia), from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for a bronze statue of the late Admiral Farragut. Passed.

Petitions, etc.

Mr. HOWE presented resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature asking that Milwaukee be reimbursed for money expended in improving the harbor. Referred.

Mr. LOGAN presented several resolutions of merchants, manufacturers and business men of Chicago, Peoria and Paxton, for an increase of the volume of currency. Referred.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) presented a resolution of the Massachusetts Legislature rescinding the resolution of censure against Senator Sumner.

After arranging for the evening session for general debate, and for the session to-morrow for debate only on tax bills, the House took a recess till 7:30 P. M.

ST. LOUIS.

The Social Evil Ordinance.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—The bill to repeal the social evil feature of the city charter of St. Louis has been informally laid over in the State Senate. On motion of one of its most prominent friends, another bill was introduced yesterday, the main features of which are that any person keeping or in any way interested in any kind of a house of ill-fame, or who shall rent any house for such purpose, shall be fined five hundred dollars, or imprisoned six months, or both. Any person found entering such house, shall be liable to a fine of one thousand dollars or imprisonment, or both. It shall be the duty of any officer of the law to enter forcibly, if necessary, any such house, on complaint of any person, arrest every person found therein, and any officer failing to do this shall be fined one thousand dollars and be disqualified from holding any office under the laws of the State. All physicians or other persons having knowledge of the fact shall immediately report to the Board of Health or County Court any person affected with any venereal diseases, and failing to do this, he shall be fined one thousand dollars. All physicians prescribing for any venereal disease shall write on the prescription the true name and residence of the person applying for treatment; also a true statement of the disease in plain English, and sign his name thereto, said prescription to be filed in a book which shall be subject to public inspection.

Marine News.

PORTLAND, ME., March 6.—The steamer Scandinavian, from Liverpool, has arrived.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

Business in Both Houses.

Several Bills Passed Finally—Apportionment Still on the Carpet—The Question of Constitution Advertising—What the New Liquor Law Proposes.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 4, 1874.

SENATE.

The following bills were read in place:

Indiana Normal School.

Mr. WHITE, an act to extend some aid to the Indiana Normal School.

"Vags."

Mr. MCCLURE, and act to provide for attention to mendicant and vagrant children.

Mr. FITCH, an act regulating the fees of notaries public. This act extends the Philadelphia law all over the State.

Passed Finally.

The following bills were called up and passed finally:

The act to provide for a better selection of jurors.

An act requiring the draining of mines and quarries.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday evening.

HOUSE.

Judicial Apportionment.

The House took up the Judicial Apportionment bill.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Butler, moved an amendment to separate Butler from Lawrence county.

The amendment was opposed by Messrs. Stranahan, Wolf, Cross and McKee.

The debate was quite spirited, and gave a pretty good idea of the jealous care with which this matter of apportionment is guarded.

The amendment was finally voted down, and the bill was passed its first reading. The debate occupied the entire session.

The "Advertising" Elephant.

The bills for advertising the new Constitution are greatly perplexing and harrowing the souls of the legislators, and the mere mention of them is sufficient to set once upon the wings gales of legislative oratory. An idea may be had of the character of the debate from the following extract:

The question was on the proviso offered by Mr. Fulton, which reads: "*Provided*, That no papers shall receive a greater sum than $1,000, and such papers as have a circulation not exceeding 10,000 and above 5,000 shall not receive a greater sum than $750, and such papers as have a circulation not exceeding 5,000 and more than 2,000 shall not receive a greater sum than $500, and such papers as have a circulation not exceeding 2,000 shall not receive a greater sum than $250; *Provided*, That such papers as have published the same in German shall be entitled to such sum as may be proper, not exceeding $100 for transcribing the same."

Mr. Butterfield, of Erie, said: It is unfortunate that we have not been able to come to some understanding on this bill. For four months since these bills became due, and many of these men need their money. I have received many letters from my district in reference to it, one of which I ask the clerk to read. (Clerk read letter.)

Mr. Little, of Wyoming—I, too, have received a letter on that subject, but it is a little different from the one just read. It says: "We confess to the feeling of shame at the exhibit of the bills presented. There is evidently not diffused a very high sense of honor among the publishing fraternity. Most papers advertise their rates, and it is supposed that no individual would pay more than the advertised rates. How, then, can publishers who advertise that they will print a column advertisement for $20, $30 or $40, charge the State $720, $960, $1,000 and upward?"

It is simply a gross, unjustifiable fraud and brings contempt upon every printer in the State. Even the religious papers could not resist the temptation to dip into the treasury, now that they had the chance.

Mr. BROCKWAY—I am ashamed of the cloth. Of what use is it for editors to inveigh against the salary grab, the petty stealings in governmental departments, the opposition to the repeal of the usury laws, and those pious injunctions to honesty, and rant about the general rottedness of the body politic, when upon the first opportunity they dip into the treasury arm's length, and steal what they can, and claim it as their due. For the credit of the honest portion of the press we hope that these exorbitant bills will not be paid. There are honest charges made in the above exhibit, and there are some outrageously dishonest ones also.

Mr. WEIR.—The editor who will falsify upon oath plain facts for the purpose of drawing big bills upon the Treasury is equal to Tweed, and is a disgrace to the profession which he claims to honor.

Finally, as a result of the discussion, the bill was referred to a special committee. This committee was appointed to day, and consists of Talley, of Delaware, who is chairman, and Welsh, Rayburn, Ramey, Allen, Bates and Toner.

[We may say to these gentlemen that, so far as the GAZETTE is concerned, the bill rendered is exactly according to our published card rates.]

The Railroads Moving.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is about to bring its batteries to bear upon the "Corporation" bill. Orders have been issued to employés from the other railroads of the State. The conference on the subject will be held next Wednesday afternoon before the Finance Committee, of which Mr. Graham, of Allegheny, is Chairman. ANTIC.

The New Liquor Bill.

Following is a fair synopsis of the proposed new liquor bill.

The bill authorizes licenses to be granted by the county commissioners of the different cities, towns, and counties to persons of good moral character. Application must be made "both by those now selling, and by those who design to sell in future, before June 1, 1874, and annually thereafter.

The application must give a description of the premises to be occupied, and such papers filed for the same, and shall thereupon receive a "certificate of location." This certificate must be presented to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, together with a bond for $1,000 "with two sureties," for the faithful observance of the law, the bond, after approval by the city or county commissioners, to be filed. The District Attorney shall enter up this bond in case of any violation of law. The Clerk of the Court may charge three dollars, of which one dollar is for the District Attorney, and shall issue a certificate of "filing the bond, which shall be presented to the city or county treasurer, who may charge two dollars and the amount of license hereafter fixed," and who shall issue a certificate of license. Licenses may be issued at *pro rata* for parts of a year to new houses. License fees shall be charged according to the sale, as follows: Where the yearly sales shall be over ten thousand dollars the license shall be two hundred dollars; when more than five thousand dollars, and less than ten thousand dollars, the license shall be fifty dollars. Violation of the law shall be a misdemeanor, and the act shall not apply to druggists, apothecaries or grocers.

The appraisers of mercantile taxes shall make a return annually of all distillers, brewers, companies, and wholesale dealers, and all such persons shall pay annually as follows: Those whose sales exceed $100,000 shall pay $100; those between $50,000 and $100,000 shall pay $75, and those under $50,000 shall pay $50. The distillers, brewers, compounders and wholesale dealers shall not sell in quantities under five gallons, unless bottled and delivered in quantities not less than one dozen. This act shall not apply to importers.

Compulsory Education.

The Committee on Education has reported a bill requiring parents, under penalty of prosecution, to send their children between the ages of eight and fourteen years to the public school, at least six months in each year,—two months of which must be consecutive, unless the physical condition of the child prevents such attendance.

$5,000 for the University.

The Western University of Pittsburgh will get $5,000 from the present Legislature—*provided* the bill appropriating $15,000 to be expended by the Mechanics' High School Trustees is passed.

UNIONTOWN, PA.

A Prisoner Failed—He Tries to Run Away—A Bullet Brings him to—He is Severely Injured.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

UNIONTOWN, PA., March 6, 1874.

Intelligence has just been brought to town of the shooting of a man named Jonathan West, a short distance from town. The affair occurred on the National Pike, about a half a mile from Chalk Hill, and seven miles from Uniontown. West had been arrested by officers Martin and Hutchinson, and was being brought to town Thursday evening to answer a charge of Incident Assault. The trio were riding on horseback, and West complained of being cold. He was allowed, at his request, to get off his horse to walk. Upon dismounting, he started to run away. Officer Hutchinson took a bead on him, but missed his mark. Officer Martin then tried his hand, and had better luck —the shot taking effect in the runaway's neck, inflicting a very severe wound, though not necessarily a fatal one. The wounded man was at once taken to a farm house in the vicinity, and Officer Martin came to town town to secure medical aid. Dr. John Fuller responded to the call, and went out to Chalk Hill returning home to-day. The condition of West was considered favorable this morning, though it will be some time before he can get about again.

Officer Martin claims the shooting to have been accidental. R.

THE WHISKY WAR.

Preparations for the Campaign in New York.

NEW YORK, March 6.—In the National Temperance Society room yesterday, a number of gentlemen met to discuss the temperance movement. Rev. Dr. Cuyler said the Brooklyn ladies were feeling their way as God led them, they were visiting all the pastors of the city, and getting ladies in every church to organize on their platform of prayer, praise, persuasion and personal efforts. Several clergymen followed with short and earnest speeches. A resolution was passed inviting the clergymen of all denominations to meet in the parlors of Association Hall on Monday next. A committee was appointed to direct a series of public meetings in every part of New York and the suburban cities.

Mr. J. N. Stearns was made chairman of the temperance societies in West Chester county, which are actively engaged in the war. Praying bands have been organized. Prayers will be offered in private for the present.

Jersey City.

In St. Paul's M. E. Church, Jersey City, Rev. Dr. Lowrie supplements the great revival he has just closed by organizing his congregation of eight hundred members into a Temperance League. Three hundred and fifty of the congregation are recent converts.

The Tidal Wave in Parsons, Ks.

PARSONS, March 6.—The temperance tidal wave has reached Parsons. The principal druggists and saloon keepers of this city received notice by postal cards to-day that friends of temperance would call on them on Wednesday next, and sing and pray with them, and that they would continue to call from day to day till the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating drink ceased in this place.

A Memorable Day in Dayton.

DAYTON, O., March 6.—Friday, March 6th, will be memorable in the annals of Dayton. The Women's Prayer League, in two divisions of about twenty-five each, commanded by Mrs. Rev. Dr. Weakly, wife of the presiding elder, and Mrs. J. Harry Thomas, a handsome young married lady, marched upon the three hundred bar-rooms of Dayton through a drenching rain and sloppy streets. When the columns debouched from the English Lutheran Church, after the morning prayer, the commotion in the streets was intense. The saloonists were immediately notified, and put their houses in order and stood guard. They were visibly agitated—a natural consequence of an assault to which no physical or even legal resistance could be offered. Mrs. Weakly's column moved up Jefferson street to Fischer's, and marched directly to his door, which was shut in their faces. The women dropped to their knees in the nasty sloppiness and began their devotions. Meantime a considerable crowd gathered, curiously watching the operations. While the women prayed and sung by turns, some spectators were visibly affected, but many made coarse side remarks, but no indignity was offered the devotees, and the spectacle was pronounced impressive. Fischer firmly refused to sign the pledge.

Moving a door or two south, the women halted at Winship's St. Charles, which was full of men, drinking. Mrs. Weakley offered him the pledge over the counter, which he promptly declined and proceeded to wait on customers who, unabashed, took their bottles as if nothing unusual was going on. A gentleman next door invited the ladies into his office, where they sung and prayed a while. A few doors below they drew up in front of Nick Clemens' restaurant and saloon, then the door was closed in their faces. They knelt in the filth again, and after devotions Mrs. Weakley went to a side door to interview Clemens. She asked: "Won't you give up the business?" Clemens sternly replied "No," saying that his place was quiet enough until the women raised a disturbance. Meantime a crowd had filled the bar-room considerably, and, jealously, while the women prayed and sung, making considerable noise. The crowd had now largely increased outside, but the police kept the passage way clear and respectful attention was paid to the extraordinary scene.

The Beckel House was visited next. Reibold, the landlord, with his habitual urbanity, invited them into the gentlemen's parlor, where they sung and prayed. Mrs. Weakley was introduced to Reibold, the owner of the bar, who curtly said he intended to continue his business until he found something better. Reibold invited the ladies to dinner, some of them accepting.

Hellick, the heartest lager beer seller in Dayton, who sells only malt liquors and native wines, was visited. He was curt and stern, and did not want his business interfered with. He went outside with a pencil and paper to take names to prosecute for damages to business. The Becker Bros. were visited with a similar result, and the ladies were permitted to occupy the saloon. The bar was surrounded with a dense mass of men, who occupied all the attention of five barkeepers. The ladies sung and prayed and retired.

Meantime the column under Mrs. Thomas marched into the little saloon of Henry Smith, on Sixth street, who had been advertising his place for sale for twenty dollars for a month past, and after a little he surrendered, the saloon was closed, and his female furniture went out. This was the only success of the day. Subsequently they visited Theol & Hauser, but were denied admission.

In the afternoon the two columns alternated over the ground respectively traversed in the morning. At Ross' in the afternoon there was much

Loud Noise and Vulgar Talk

that no lady should hear, but this is an incident that will from day to day become common. One man put up a prayer among the ladies which almost provoked the crowd into an unpleasant demonstration. Where they will next march had better keep away from the women and do their praying at church. There was considerable ribaldry and scoffing among the outside crowd, and the first day's work was encouraging only because it was a beginning. All day a prayer meeting was held. The work will proceed to-morrow. The enterprise the Women's Praying League has assumed is appalling. The foe they seek to conquer is organized and determined, and it looks as if nothing but the strong arm of the law would make an impression upon them. Most of them care no more for prayer at their saloons than for an empty pop bottle.

A Stubborn Saloon Keeper in Levana, O

RIPLEY, O., March 6.—The crusade on the suburban villages has not quite concluded. The ladies have been continually shut out of the only joggery in Levana. The owner is stubborn, and kept up songs and revelry inside while the ladies prayed without. The day before yesterday he sold out, but his successor is as obdurate as he, and refused to permit the women with a peremptory order not to pray in his house or on his pavement, threatening them with law. Not at all baulked, the ladies had a carpet spread just outside the pavement and there held protracted services until afternoon, when they invited them in, having in the meantime advertised

"A Free Blow Out."

Although the liquor cost nothing, there were few hard cases to be found dry enough to gulp it down in the presence of the women. The crusaders say they will never lay their armor down till the work of faith is done. The mass meetings are still uncomfortably crowded.

Mass Meeting in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 6.—A mass meeting of the friends of the ladies' temperance movement was held to-night at Masonic Hall, with Hon. A. G. Porter, a prominent attorney and ex-member of Congress, presided, and Hon. W. W. Curry, Secretary of State, was Secretary. The meeting was opened by prayer by Dr. R. T. Brown, and speeches were made by several prominent gentlemen, including Rev. Dr. Holliday, Dr. Abbott, Hon. C. F. Nixon and others. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we are in full and hearty sympathy with the women's movement, and look to it, under God, to arouse a public sentiment which will result in such intemperance from our land, and that we pledge to them our aid and assistance in every practicable way, by giving time, talk, prayer and money as they shall call upon us.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed whose duty it shall be to learn why the law is not more rigidly enforced, especially the nine o'clock clause of the temperance law, and learn who are the delinquent officers, and what steps are necessary to compel them to do their duty in this regard.

Another Surrender in Bellefontaine, Ohio.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., February 6.—One liquor seller surrendered here to-day, and another was closed up by the owner of the room. The results here have been most valuable. One week ago we had twelve places in the limits of our town where intoxicating liquors were sold, besides drug stores, and at this date we have only six places besides the drug stores, and our drug men stand most solemnly pledged not to sell liquors to be used as a beverage.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., March 7, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

The storm centre in the upper lake region move northeast into Canada.

For Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri, falling temperature, clear and clearing weather, and north to west winds, diminishing in force, which conditions will extend over the lower Ohio valley and Tennessee during the day and over the upper lake region during the day and evening.

For the Gulf States, west to north winds, falling temperature and clear and clearing weather, with probably a "norther" in Texas.

For the South Atlantic States, fresh and brisk south to west winds, generally cloudy weather and light rain, with clearing weather during Saturday night.

For the Middle States, fresh to brisk easterly winds, veering to southeasterly, cloudy and rainy weather, except partly as snow in New York, followed by clearing weather during the evening over the southern and western portions.

For the lower lake region, brisk and probably high southeast winds

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KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼.

A GENERAL license law has been favorably reported to the Legislature, by the Committee on Vice and Immorality.

WHAT has the *Post* to say of the attempt of W. S. Groesbeck, to bribe the Councils of Cincinnati to buy his wife's property for park purposes. It is a very interesting question, and we shall be glad to have our cotemporary's view on it.

THE complaint of Hatch against ex-President Baez, of Santo Domingo, for acts done in his capacity as a political ruler, has been met precisely right,—by a denial of the jurisdiction of the court. It is evidently a case in which our courts have no possible right to interfere. Judge Pratt, of Brooklyn, who issued the order for Baez' arrest, is rapidly making for himself an unenviable reputation. The doubt is, whether he is corrupt, or ignorant of law.

NEW JERSEYMEN are greatly excited over the endangerment of their Riparian values. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to authorize railroad companies to build a bridge across from the New Jersey to the Staten Island shore. This done, it is claimed, and Staten Island will be made the great point for freight delivery by the railroads, and the value of the Jersey City shore fronts will be at once greatly reduced, if not destroyed. There is a loud demand on the Legislature to refuse the passage of the bridge bill.

WE do not take a very large amount of stock in Special Agent Jayne. Yet the half-bantering demands of the New York *Advertiser* to those who have been howling over him, will apply so well nearer home that we quote them: "No dodging the question—no insinuations. Put the hot blocks to Jayne at once—bring him to justice and shame—no prevaricating. He challenges his accusers. Where are the specifications against this 'scoundrel Jayne?' Let us have them. We have had noise enough. Bring out your evidence or cease all this clamor."

SENATOR CARPENTER seems to be quite rabid over Louisiana affairs. He has delivered himself once more of his speech, declaring that Louisiana has not a Republican form of Government, and asking for its overthrow. This is absurd. It is hardly a question as to what constitutes a Republican *form* of Government, and it is ridiculous to assume that Louisiana has not this. Whatever may be the wrong perpetrated in Louisiana, the maintenance of power, by Kellogg, is not the chief of them, if, in any proper sense, it may be called one of them. Carpenter's crusade is of the order of Don Quixote, fighting windmills.

MAYOR STOKELY, of Philadelphia, has responded favorably to an appeal made to him to close liquor saloons on Sunday. He objected very properly to sending his officers in the saloons to drink, in order to get evidence, but proposes to enforce, as rigidly as possible, the law as it stands. We now ask, why cannot this be done in Pittsburgh? We are certainly as well entitled to protection against the Sunday liquor selling nuisance. In some parts of the city it is an intolerable nuisance, beside being a very great evil. In Philadelphia the clergymen took action,—why cannot our clergymen find time to call upon the acting Mayor, and prefer a request for the enforcement of the law?

THE MASSACHUSETTS papers do not accept what they choose to regard as a defeat with as much equanimity as Butler did when defeated in his attempts to be made Governor. This Simmons appointment is a thorn in their side. Because, when Russell resigned, a young man, against whom they could charge no moral delinquency, or business unfitness, is nominated to fill the position, presto! we have a number of papers talking of abandoning the Republican party! To them a single disagreeable appointment, against which no valid objection was made, is of more importance than the principles of the Republican party. If such is the amount of devotion they have to principle, peace go with them! The simple truth is, the whole affair was a pot-house fight. The office is not worth, even to Butler, the fight it cost to get it. Yet he probably stuck to his man out of a natural propensity to fight. But for stately Boston to rise in arms, and fill the nation with its uproar, on account of a local political squabble, is rather more contemptible than anything we have seen of late.

IT BEGINS to look as though there was some reaction against one phase of the women's temperance movement,—that of closing up groggeries by personal visitation and religious appeals and services. In very many towns and cities, East and West, this fact is apparent. We have thought this result very probable,—because when the novelty is once gone, those interested begin to prepare themselves against such influences. It is very possible, too, that in some cases, the ladies have begun their public efforts rather prematurely. A certain preparation is needed for this work of visitation,—and one of the wisest features of the movement in this city, is the attention that is being paid to this very point. The apparent reaction, however, naturally inspires the inquiry whether, after all, the real objective is not to cultivate moral sentiment against liquor selling and drinking. Visiting saloons, as an incidental matter, may be wise or unwise, according to circumstances. But a thoroughly aroused public sentiment generally directs itself, and is a powerful agent for good. The development of this seems to us the great feature of the movement.

THE STATE CHARITY BOARD.

We are now in receipt of information, from a direct and reliable source, that enables us to explain the spiteful attack on the State Board of Charities by the Harrisburg *Telegraph*. It seems that the editor of that journal is one of the trustees of the State Insane Asylum at Harrisburg, and the views of the Board of Charities are in conflict with the Superintendent and Trustees of the State Asylum, relative to the reception of poor patients. We mentioned yesterday the preponderance in number of pay patients in that institution, over the poor patients. It seems that this is the settled policy of those in charge,—and this policy is in conflict with that of the State Board. The statement that the gentlemen of the Board have failed to perform their duty, in visiting, and the intimation that they have drawn salaries, are incorrect. The members of the Board receive no salary, and are only paid their traveling expenses by the State. In view of the expense, were all to visit, at one time, the same institution, they have adopted the policy of dividing, and a few consequently visit together, thus reaching all the institutions at less expense, and with less loss of time. The Harrisburg asylum was thus visited.

The Board, as a result of their visitations to county poor houses, where insane persons are horribly mistreated,—not, as they declare, from motives of brutality,—but because they have not the advantages or skill necessary for their care in poor houses,—have applied to the Legislature for power in two directions: 1. To appeal to the Courts to have persons taken from the county poor houses and sent to the nearest asylum, when, in their judgment it is necessary. 2. To appoint, in every county visitors, who shall go to the county institutions, inspect them, and report. These visitors, of course, are not to receive pay. We cordially and strongly commend both items to the favorable consideration of the Legislature. We certainly need to give the insane poor better care than is usually accorded a wild beast, yet we state the sober truth when we say that in many instances this is not done. We commend the gentlemen of the Board of Charities as high toned, honorable gentlemen.

INDEPENDENT JOURNALS.

We have been much rejoiced of late, to notice what grand opportunities have been enjoyed and improved by the "independent" press, for the innocent exercise of their taste for fault-finding. Of course all their criticisms, whether they turned upon an abstract Treasury law, or the condition of things in Louisiana, or the monthly debt statement, or Simmons, have drifted into direct or indirect abuse of the Republican party. We admire these "independent" journals. They gather around them some of the romance which in rebellious times was supposed to be associated with the career of Mosby, or other guerrilla chief. It is hard to tell just where to find them, they are so high-flown and mysterious, so honest, so kind to the unfortunate, so above petty meanness. But we always know when we do find them, that they have vigorous blows for the Republican party,—just as Mosby, when found, had against the Union cause. Democratic papers snarl and whine in so stereotyped, and if we may be pardoned the expression, bull-dog kind of way, that they are uninteresting. We always know where they are, and just the intonation of voice that belongs to them. Not so their compeers of the "independency." From the whiffet bark of the small fry, not so far from this city, to the sly snarl of the Springfield *Republican*, and on through the various grades, to the ugly tempered *Press* of Philadelphia, and the embittered *Tribune* of New York, each has a tone peculiar to itself.

The Boston Collectorship is, of course, a great affair for the "independents." That President Grant should have presumed to nominate a Collector for the port of Boston against the "advice and consent" of our "independent" friends is one of the wonders of the day. This appalling fact is at once assumed to have finally disposed of the Republican party, just as the mongrel Cincinnati-Baltimore Convention did the same thing. Butler has stolen the party. "They go so far indeed as to describe the unlovely appearance of the thief, his suspicious action around headquarters, and the swagger with which he stalked off with the limp legs of the Civil Service hanging loose out of his coat pocket." They gravely assume that there is no conceivable limit to the derelictions of this "missing party." As about the only "missing party" we have heard of for ten years past is the "Liberal party," hatched in the New York *Tribune* office, and taught to crow at Cincinnati, it occurs to us that the dangling legs of a limp body must refer to it. The body is probably in Groesbeck's pocket, and it may have been this that he was trying to bribe the Cincinnati Councils to buy.

Seriously, the "independent" press of the country has become little else than a snarling apologist for that abomination of American politics,—the Democratic party.

ABUSE OF THE MOIETY SYSTEM.

The disclosures being made by the Investigating Committee at Washington show very clearly the perplexity that surrounds the collection of customs duties. On the one hand the Government is to be protected against attempts to evade the payment of full customs duties; on the other, honest merchants are to be protected against the machinations of conscienceless men ready to abuse power, and prosecute merely technical violations of law. The system refers back to the law of 1799, under which an officer could obtain a warrant to search for smuggled goods, and under cover of this warrant seize and examine a merchant's books. This law was frequently used for this purpose. In 1863 a law was enacted authorizing the Collector or his agent to size books and papers, on the warrant of any District Judge. This law was amended in 1867, and changed so that the warrant should be issued to the Marshal of the district, and that the books and papers, instead of passing under the control of the Collector, should remain in the custody of the court. It was also enacted that the complainant must specify the character and nature of the alleged fraud, the importations in respect to which it was committed, and the papers to be seized. Thus the law, if honestly enforced, is careful to protect the interests of the merchants.

The claim set up by the merchants is, that their books once seized, their business is interrupted, and that they cannot secure its legal adjudication without great loss of time, which is to them a severe loss in money. If the facts are as they state them, their case is a hard one, but an air of suspicion is thrown over it all by an anxiety manifested to get rid of all the detective agencies employed by the Government. Suppose what is called the moiety system were abolished, and detectives were paid a regular salary, and forbidden, under severe penalties, to accept bribes, would this meet the demand of the merchants? If we may trust their special advocates, it would not. They wish to be accepted as perfectly honorable, and do not want the Government to place any safeguard around its business. But the misfortune is, that all are not honest; and in this matter of cheating the Government out of its import duties, the standard of honor is unusually low. Persons, who would scorn, in ordinary dealing with their fellows, to do a dishonest or dishonorable act, do not hesitate to attempt petty or extensive smuggling, as the case may be. The Custom House records are full of examples of this kind. It is necessary, therefore, to protect the Government, as well as the merchants.

The abuse of the moiety system, and possibly, what is technically the system itself, needs to be remedied. If persons of right character were employed, at regular salaries, to ferret out violations of the customs law, it would be better for all concerned. But to give a person one-half of what he collects,—or to offer even to several, one-half of the amount recovered, is to put a premium on sordidness, and to tempt men to extraordinary and even dishonest efforts to entrap persons in the toils of the law. While this is remedied, however, it should not follow, by any means, that the interests of the Government must be sacrificed. A system of salaried detectives, none of whom should be tempted by a division of spoils would be best,—provided honest men could be secured to fill the position.

PERSONAL.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG will appear in English opera next week in Boston.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury, at latest accounts, was suffering from an attack of inflammation of the lungs.

MR. ISAAC BUTT, M. P., is to be given a pecuniary testimonial of his countrymen who admire his exertions for home rule in Ireland.

ASA BATTLES, of Girard, Pa., has been appointed General Deputy Master of the Order of Patrons of Industry for Pennsylvania.

AN exchange asserts that Vanderbilt believes in plain talk, and when one of his clerks contended that "Worcester" was pronounced "Wooster," Van. paid him off.

A PHILADELPHIA critic says: "It is worth sitting out half a dozen tedious scenes for the sake of witnessing the entrance of Miss Cushman as Meg Merrilies in the last scene of the second act of 'Guy Mannering.'"

MRS. CLEVELAND, sister of Horace Greeley, resembles her brother very much in looks and traits of character. She is said to take a motherly interest in the welfare of young men and young women of talent.

"FAREWELL, SUSAN—you have driven me to the grave," wrote John Larch, of Alabama, four years ago, and left the note on the river bank. He was arrested the other day in Cincinnati, living with another woman.

A LONDON paper announces that a marriage will shortly take place between Lord R. Churchill, second son of the Duke of Marlborough, and Miss Jeannette Jerome, daughter of Mr. Leonard Jerome, of the United States.

AMONG the papers left by the late David Strauss a direction has been found to the effect that his grave should be closed to the tune of "O Isis and Osiris," from Mozart's "Magic Flute," the words to be sung having been specially written by him for the occasion. The paper was not discovered until it was too late.

IVAN KOSCHEKERHOFSKI was recently charged in Chicago with assaulting Marian Kalfskirriski, but when the Judge saw that Koschekerhofske was compassed about with a cloud of witnesses, among whom were John Rosinsonski, Cordellar Marchinksokie, and Mary Kosinhoskiwoskie, he promptly dismissed the case.

THE complacency with which Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, displays her three hundred pounds averdupois, and the unique style of her beauty, consisting of the smallest eye, the widest of mouths, and the flattest of noses, and a quite overpowering grandeur of manner, is quite sufficient to decide the coming contest for the throne in her favor.

THE Hon. Alexander H. Stephens has brought a suit against the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company to recover $1,000,000. He charges that he transferred to the State of Georgia all of his interest in the road, of which he was one of the lessees, in 1870. He has since learned that the transfer was never made, and he claims that the property is, therefore, still his.

THE monument erected to the memory of Henry Clay, in Lexington, Kentucky, is built of Kentucky marble, and, if not perfect in its architectural design, looks substantial and imposing. In the crypt of the monument you see, through the iron grating, the sarcophagus which contains his body. His wife is lying quite near, rather across the head of the tomb than at the side.

A JOURNALIST who recently visited the widow of President Polk at her home in Nashville, was gratified to find her enjoying excellent health. He said: "Time seems to have dealt lightly with her form and features, for her manner of speech, grace, elegance and true womanly eye, always attractive and pleasing, have been mellowed by the soul's memories, and wrought to perfection which words fail to portray."

PATRICK DINNEEN, of Vermont, Wis., died recently, leaving $25,000 disposed of in a singular will. A nephew is to get $8,000 if he will marry one of the three young ladies named; but if he refuses, his share will go to another nephew. Still another nephew is allotted $3,000, the proviso being that he shall marry a cousin. A niece will get $500 after marrying a German, and her husband will have $500 more and a fine span of horses. A sister is mated with a batchelor clergyman, her share in the estate upon obeying the mandate to be $6,000. It is said that all have refused their bequests under the conditions imposed.

WHO remembers Miss Harriet Lane when she presided at the White House, her regal manners, her queenly beauty, her high tone of character? The sun by day or the moon by night would as soon be a subject for the scandalmonger as the accomplished niece of the President. Have we any such women left in Washington? It is true they are rare, but they are just as diamonds of the first water are found in remote parts of the earth. The portraits of Mrs. Annie E. King bears a striking resemblance to those of Mrs. Harriet Lane, taken when she was "the leading lady of the land." Mrs. King is the favorite "American lady" with the foreign legations. Her residence abroad made her familiar with the French language, which she speaks as fluently as English.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE sale of photographs of Count de Chambord is prohibited in Paris.

THE steamship Sedra, from Newcastle for London, is said to have been lost in the recent gales, and thirty persons perished.

A CHICAGO man writes that Paris differs from his native city, in that prolonged courtship is not tolerated in the French capital.

A LETTER from Havana says that since the late decrees were promulgated the natives among the Spanish volunteers are constantly deserting to the insurgents, and that whole families are fleeing to the mountains.

DURING the absence of Anthony Coggswell, of Chapmansville, Pa., his wife died and was buried. On returning, he had the coffin opened, and it was found that the body had turned in its place, indicating that the woman was only in a trance when interred. The discovery so affected the husband that he is now a maniac.

A GRAY HAIR was espied by a lady among the raven locks of a fair friend of hers a few day ago. "Oh, pray pull it out," she exclaimed. "If I pull it out, ten will come to the funeral," replied the lady who made the unwelcome discovery. "Pluck it out, nevertheless," said the dark-haired damsel; "it is of no sort of consequence how many come to the funeral, provided they all come in black."

A MAN named Bryant, who lived at Weymouth, England, was strangely afflicted by political agitations. In 1868 the contest in his borough excited him so that he cut his throat. His life was saved, however, and he consented to live through the subsequent period of political calm. The recent elections again unsettled his mind, and having again cut his throat, he is now, it is hoped, where Governments are stable.

IF you will watch a squad of men who are standing on a corner, or lounging about a public entrance, you will soon observe one of them carelessly put his hand in his pocket, keep it there a moment while he sweeps the horizon with an abstract gaze, and then drawing it forth, wipe his mouth with the cuff. When his hand comes down again a chew of tobacco is in his mouth, and those about him who have no tobacco are none the wiser.

A FRIEND lately overheard a little street corner talk between two young colored laborers. Says the one on the broad grin of friendly delight at the encounter: "Why, I declar' I'se mighty glad to see you; how is you, and how's yer family?" Says the other, on a broader grin: "O, I'se fust rate—but I hain't got no family." "What! is yer wife dead?" "Bless ye, no; she's only runned away with another man; how's your woman?"—*Grace Greenwood's Washington Notes.*

THE Boston *Traveller* relates the following dog story: "G. F. Richardson, of Lowell, owns a magnificent Newfoundland dog. Mrs. Richardson took the children and dog to the photograph saloon to have the group taken; but the dog was in a wilful mood, and would not pose, and was turned out. The next day the dog put in an appearance at the saloon and scratched at the door till he was admitted; he then proceeded directly to the spot assigned him the day before, and placed himself in the exact position desired by the artist. The photograph was taken, and when completed put into a box and given to the dog, who carried it directly to his master."

THE Cherokee Nation now numbers 60,000. Its Superintendent of Schools reports that about 2,300 children attend schools; that the schools are in session nine months annually, and that all the English branches are taught, including geometry, rhetoric, &c.; that there are forty-four native teachers and twenty-two pale faces; that they have an orphans' school, with nine inmates; one female high school, presided over by a teacher from Mt. Holyoke, Mass., and one Moravian missionary school. These schools have been supported by the United States for thirty-five years past, or since their formation, and about $50,000 is now appropriated by Congress annually to sustain them. The Superintendent thinks that the nation will in time support the schools without aid from the Government.

THE *Popular Science Monthly* gives the following extract from the official reports on the consumption of horse flesh in Paris during the first half of 1867: 893 horses, asses and mules, which supplied about 255,000 pounds of meat. During the first half of 1870, 1,993 of these animals were slaughtered, giving about 980,000 pounds of meat. For the first half of the present year the figures amounted respectively to 5,186 animals, and 2,368,000 pounds; and the same progress is shown by the provinces. Horses slaughtered for consumption fetch, on an average, from 125 to 150 francs per head—adding thus 100 francs per head to the value of worn out horses. According to the reports, the public wealth of France is increased by the eating of horse beef, to the extent of 480,000,000 francs.

THE Cherokee Indian Nation now numbers 60,000. Its Superintendent of Schools reports that about 2,300 children attend schools; that the schools are in session nine months annually, and that all the English branches are taught, including geometry, rhetoric, &c.; that there are forty-four native teachers and twenty-two pale faces; that they have an orphans' school, with nine inmates; one female high school, presided over by a teacher from Mt. Holyoke, Mass., and one Moravian missionary school. These schools have been supported by the United States for thirty-five years past, or since their formation, and about $50,000 is now appropriated by Congress annually to sustain them. The Superintendent thinks that the nation will in time support the schools without aid from the Government.

THE PANTECHNICON.

The Great Loss at the Fire—The Building Considered to be Thoroughly Fire-Proof.

The London papers have much to say about the great fire at the Pantechnicon. The *Telegraph* says that it is scarcely likely that much, excepting the contents of the iron-cased cellars where the plate is stored, will be saved, but the value of this is £2,000,000. It continues:

There is little or no chance that much else in the way of valuable salvage will reward the exertions of those whose duty it will be to explore the ruins. Pictures, wines and piano-fortes, are goods that even the breath of fire will spoil entirely, and of the 400 carriages that were known to be within the walls, it is questionable if any one but a dealer in old iron will care to buy all that by this time is left of them. It can fare but little better with the household furniture. After the pictures it is in this that will consist the immense loss. As every one is aware it is not one but several thousand pounds that is required to pay for the furnishing of a first class family mansion, and it is probably not too much to say that the Pantechnicon proprietors had in their keeping at the time of the catastrophe several hundred of such consignments. Amongst such a host of unfortunate individuals there are sure to be one or two who, by a marvel of luck, come out all right. An instance of this occurred at the Pantechnicon. On the very afternoon of the fire, ten great wagons filled with furniture had just got their loads completed when the alarm was given, and were enabled to draw out in safety—a fact that must have conveyed satisfaction to the owners of the property, who, in all probability, at first had heard only of the utter destruction of the warehouses and all their contents. It is said that many of Turner's pictures have gone with the rest. Strangely enough, the building which so speedily succumbed to the all-devouring flames was regarded as the most perfectly fire-proof store warehouse in London. It is said to have been the boast of the original proprietor of the Pantechnicon that such was his faith in the fire-proof quality of his building that he would at no time object, by way of convincing the sceptical, to ignite a blazing bonfire in any room that might be selected. But the fact must now be patent to everybody that there was nothing much out of the ordinary way in what appeared so daring a proposition. Indeed, there can be no doubt that a bonfire intentionally made in any part of the premises, with alert and experienced firemen on duty, hose in hand, to take care that the conflagration did not extend, would not have been half so hazardous as when the building was stored from floor to ceiling with all the materials for a bonfire. Not that any one is in the least to blame for the prodigious disaster. The place, no doubt, was perfectly secure against all but an accident of such a nature that it could not have been foreseen and provided against. Gas was not laid on in the warehousing rooms—nowhere, indeed, throughout the whole establishment, excepting in the front and in the counting-house in Motcombe street. Throughout every other part the strict rule was that after daylight only one kind of lamp was to be in use, and that was a safety-lamp, lit in a special room, and locked so that it could not be tampered with.

KATE STODDARD.

She Will not Accept the Plea of Insanity, but Denies Her Guilt.

A reporter had a long interview with Kate Stoddard, recently, in reference to the action of her counsel. She said: "When Governor Lowe came here first I venerated him as my counsel, and told him all the facts in the case. I had a statement to make, and told him I wanted all the world to hear what it was, and I would go on the witness stand and make it. After hearing my statement, the Governor told me it would be better to set up a plea of insanity. I opposed it from the very start. They wanted to base a life-long insanity on the ground that I was once committed to an insane asylum. The circumstances attending the occurrence were such as to show that I was unjustly sent there. True, I had the brain fever, and when I got there it was enough to make one crazy. I made my escape of my own free will, by jumping from the carriage window. I gave him a written statement of all the particulars. He told me then, after reading it, that the insanity plea would be false. I positively refused to give my assent. I was determined that the truth should be told, and that I should stand or fall by it. I would sooner be hanged than be saved by urging a plea of insanity. I am innocent of Mr. Goodrich's death, although the facts seem to be against me. I will make my own statement, and on that base my claim for acquittal. The clouds are at present dark, but I see a bright way before me, although it may be far distant. My father has been very deeply interested. He employed Mr. Gray, of Boston, to work up the insanity plea, but from my first interview with Mr. Gray I strenuously opposed such a course, and refused to hold any communication with him. I wrote to my father informing him of my determination, but Mr. Gray and the other counsel persisted in the plea they had traced out. The last time I saw Governor Lowe I told him in plain English I would have nothing more to do with him as long as he insisted on the plea of insanity. I will have my statement written out and can read it myself. Nothing more will be necessary. I intend to stand or fall by it. I intend to plead my own case, and, sooner than have anything to do with these men, I would go to the gallows or prison for life, and yet, sir, I am innocent of the death of Charles Goodrich; nor do I wish to see any of my relatives till the case is decided. I would not for the world have them come here and see me in my present surroundings."

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

Issued to Citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for the Week Ending Tuesday, February 17, 1874, and Bearing that Date, Reported Weekly for the "Gazette" from the Office of Messrs. Hill & Ellsworth, No. 721 G Street, Washington, D. C., Solicitors of Patents and Counsellors in Patent Cases, from whom all Information Regarding Patents can be Obtained.

147,488. Dumping-Wagon.—Hamilton Bailey, Hillsborough, Pa. Application filed September 23, 1873.

147,489. Sewing-Machine Table.—James M. Baird, Wheeling, W. Va. Application filed June 21, 1873.

147,492. Wheel for Vehicles.—William W. Crane, Tippecanoe City, Ohio. Application filed May 26, 1873.

147,491. Crutch.—George Frantz, Clark County, Ohio. Application filed April 19, 1873.

147,510. Method of Treating Sheet-Iron for Rolling.—Thomas James, Newburg, Ohio. Application filed October 15, 1873.

147,511. Butter-Printing Apparatus.—John Matthews, Kirk's Mills, Pa. Application filed January 2, 1874.

147,520. Blackboard-Rubber.—John F. Roenigk, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to himself and Samuel E. Gill, same place. Application filed December 25, 1873.

147,523. Log-Turner for Saw Mills.—Edward H. Stearns, Erie, Pa. Application filed March 21, 1873.

147,529. Adjustable Hanger and Loose-Pulley Attachment.—Charles F. Thayer, and Lysander E. Munday, Lowville, Pa. Application filed January 19, 1874.

147,604. Pressure-Regulator for Fluids.—Daniel T. Casement, Painesville, Ohio. Application filed December 18, 1873.

147,630. Machine for Canceling Stamps.—Charles J. Goff and Elmer B. Hursy, Clarksburg, W. Va. Application filed November 1, 1873.

147,632. Saw-Jointer.—Edwin Gowdy, Pettisville, Ohio. Application filed December 9, 1873.

147,645. Apparatus for Making Beef-Tea.—Thos. R. H. Johnson, Washington Pa. Application filed November 6, 1873.

147,649. Corpse-Cooler.—Henry Kersler, Wheeling, W. Va. Application filed January 12, 1874.

147,652. Car-Axle Box.—John I. Kinsey, South Easton, Pa. Application filed February 11, 1873.

147,655. Chest for Teas, Coffees, &c.—George Lillibridge, Little Cooley, Pa. Application filed December 1, 1873.

147,664. Manufacture of Artificial Fuel from Coal-Waste.—Emile F. Loiseau, Mauch Chunk, Pa. Application filed October 4, 1873.

147,692. Pneumatic Railway-Signal.—William Robinson, Bellefontaine, Ohio. Application filed November 9, 1872.

147,693. Gage-Cock for Steam-Boilers.—Robert P. Ross, Bethlehem, Pa. Application filed August 1, 1873.

147,733. Millstone Dress for Bone-Mills.—Isaac Yearsley, Jr., Coatesville, Pa. Application filed May 21, 1873.

DESIGNS PATENTED DURING THE WEEK.

7,169. Glassware.—Thomas B. Atterbury, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to J. S. & T. B. Atterbury. Application filed January 19, 1874. Term of patent 7 years.

TRADE MARKS REGISTERED DURING THE WEEK.

1,642. Illuminating Oil.—Warden & Oxnard, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed February 6, 1874. "Elaine, the Family Safeguard Oil."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 3 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. A. Stanton, J. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Poland, Joseph Rhoden, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

FEVER AND AGUE REMEDIES.

Deshler's Fever and Ague Pill,
Shallenberger's Antidote and
Smith's Tonic Syrup,

Are three of the best remedies science has yet produced for the positive cure of that much to be dreaded disease,

FEVER AND AGUE.

We have the certificates of some of the best citizens in Pittsburgh that were cured by the above remedies. We guarantee them to be a certain cure.
For sale at the Drug and Family Medicine Depot of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

BONES.

How They Are Utilized in London.

The art of utilizing castaway bones of all kinds is carried to the extreme in all continental cities, and in no European to a higher degree than London. Some of them go immediately to the boiling houses, where every portion of fat and gelatine they can yield is extracted—the former substance being bought by the soapmaker and the latter is utilized in making the patent preparations so largely employed in cookery, etc. The larger bones are used by the turners, who convert them into a multitude of serviceable articles. Fragments that cannot otherwise be employed are ground very fine and treated with sulphuric acid, constituting a well-known artificial fertilizer. The fat that comes in the process of boiling is employed in making the commoner kinds of soap. The bodies are then thrown into large retorts, and subjected to destructive distillation, the matter of the bone being resolved into its constituent elements, from which new compounds are formed. Some of these pass off in vapor or gas, but the fixed principles remain in the retort, the final product consisting of the earthly and saline portion of the bone, blackened by the carbon of the animal matter, forming ivory-black or bone-black. One of the most valuable products extracted from the bones, however, is phosphorus, which is produced in large quantities in all the bone-boiling and utilizing establishments. We have in this city also just such establishments, probably those more complete and thorough. Some of ours do not take the bones alone. They will take any dead animal, turn it into glue, phosphorus, fertilizing agents, button-stuff, comb-material, soap-fat, ammonia and a thousand other things, uncataloguable here.—*Chicago Tribune.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dreka's Dictionary Blotter.

USEFUL TO EVERY ONE.

Being a combination of Blotting case with complete list of words which writers are liable to spell incorrectly. For sale by Stationers and Booksellers. fe10

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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WM. M. FABER,

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STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS,
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

1874. WALL PAPER. 1874.

ATTENTION!
FRENCH TAPESTRIES and PANELS
CHOICE AMERICAN PAPERS
Of all Grades and Prices.
SPECIALTY.
Frescoe Painted Tints,
Nicer than Paint and Superior to Varnish. A patent preparation in Oil. Sold exclusively by
W. P. MARSHALL,
No. 47 Seventh Street,
(Formerly Irwin), NEAR LIBERTY.

THE
Superior Lumber Co.

Has now on hand a large stock of DRY
PINE AND HEMLOCK JOIST,
PINE, OAK AND
CHESTNUT PLANK,
BOARDS, LATHS,
Pickets, &c.,
At the very lowest prices.
Offices and Yards, 32d and Railroad Sts 29th and Liberty Sts

NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's NATURAL POLISH.

The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.

It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the wood finishing Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.

For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.

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Nos. 2 and 4 Sixth St.,
New Style of Photo Miniatures,
Have just introduced
and Photo Portraits, equal to any made in the East. The greatest care given to all other work as heretofore. fe9:81

J. AINSLIE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES,
Buck Wagons, Doctors' Phaetons, &c.
No. 89 THIRD AVENUE,
Special attention given to repairing. mh4-y73

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BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD

KEYSTONE
MARBLE WORKS.

For a Fine Monument, a fined Head Stone, or all kinds of Work for the Cemeteries, go to
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No. 45 Butler street, near the Cemetery Gate, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN T. GRAY,
House and Sign Painter,
54 NINTH STREET,
ALL WORK WARRANTED. The best material in the market used. Rates the most reasonable in the city. fe13-y99

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 56 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall Wear, at LOW COST PRICES.

CEMENT.
100 bbls Rosendale;
200 bbls Louisville;
150 bbls Cumberland;
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
Jan. 26, 1874. 116 Water street

OAT MEAL SOAP—SUPERIOR TOILET Soaps, for the Skin; also, Fuller Flower, White Lily, Cashmere Bouquet, Honey, Cycerine, Palm Oil, Brown Windsor Toilet Soaps, just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

NEW MAPLE SYRUP,
100 jugs choice Fayette county Maple Syrup just received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

NEW
SECOND STORY
New Ottoman Shawls,
Beautiful New Styles.
New Striped Shawls,
Very Handsome.
New Paisley Shawls,
Red and Black Centres.
New Mourning Shawls
White Piques,
White Swisses,
Plain & Barred Nainsooks,
Colored Swisses,
Tarlataines,
Plain & Barred Jaconets.
Ladies' White and Colored Skirts,
Plain, Tucked and Embroidered.
Ladies' and Misses Underwear,
Tucked and Embroidered. Le west to finest qualities.
LADIES' BLACK AND COLORED SUITS,
Handsomely Made and Trimmed.
☞As this Department has been newly repleted with all the above and many other "Novelties," thereby avoiding the overcrowding which has tended first floor when busy.
ATTRACTIVE NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

SPRING GOODS.
197 AND 199 PENN AVE.
SILKS.
We have just opened our new lines of
Black and Fancy Dress Silks,
For the Present season, to which we invite the attention of buyers. Our
BLACK SILKS
are of the very best makes, including "GOLDEN WHEEL" and C. J. BONNET & CO., CASHMERE De LOIE. All at
Reduced Prices.
IN FANCY STRIPED SILKS
We offer Choice Styles at less than last season's prices.
Plain Dress Silks,
In all new Dark Shades, and in Evening Tints.
BLACK TORQUOISE, AND
BLACK GRAS DE SUES,
For Trimming.
New Hamburg Embroideries.
New Style Linen Collars and Cuffs.
All the late styles in Neck ruchings.
Latest Novelties in Ladies' Neck Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties.
Fine French Corsets.
Ready Made Muslin Undergarments of Superior Quality and Finish.
French Cotton Hosiery, plain and striped.
Real Balbriggan Hosiery.
Merino Underwear, Silk Underwear.
White Piques, Irish Linens.
Striped Linens, Tucked Skirting.
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
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NEW ENGLISH
WALKING JACKETS
AND
SUITS!
AT
WHITE, ORR & CO.
25 Fifth Avenue.

DRY GOODS!
English Walking Jackets,
Shawls, Blankets, Merinos,
Serges, Cashmeres,
AND ALL
Winter Dress Goods
Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.
Table Linens, Sheetings and Shirtings very cheap at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
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CARPETS,
LATEST STYLES.
Oil Cloths. Oil Cloths,
BEST DESIGNS.
SHADES AND SHADE CLOTH
IN GREAT VARIETY.
We offer a large and well-selected stock at LOWEST CASH PRICES.
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FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
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CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
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SURPLUS - - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
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International Bank,
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CAPITAL, - - $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
5 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from its active non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.

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James Irvin,	

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 7, 1874.

A dull day yesterday made a quiet money market. But little was done, either in the line of discounts or deposits. We have already stated the prospects of trade in this city. While our prospects are good, it is doubtless true that business is now, from one end of the country to the other, if not prostrate, at least seriously injured by the uncertainties as to what the legal tender circulation will be six months hence—whether $356,000,000, $382,000,000, or $400,000,000. That they are entitled to have this fixed by law, and that they claim it as a right, and not as a favor, from an officer of the executive part of the goverment. That they have waited patiently for four months for Congress to take this matter in hand, during which time they have been at the mercy of the varying currents, one day drifting towards $400,000,000, another towards $356,000,000—that one day the Treasury thinking this and another day something else. That during these four months legitimate business has been injured, and, in fact, that it has been impossible to carry on business, except by taking chances and risks which no correct business man would take from choice.

While not strictly pertinent to this department, we quote here from an eastern commercial journal touching certain departments of the dry goods trade: "The wholesale trade in dry goods, although opening a little later than usual, is in most departments showing a continued increase of business, which promises a favorable season. The effect of the panic are still discernable in some branches, but the condition of affairs in general is much better than was commonly anticipated.

"The trade in silk is said to be better than at this time a year ago, when the market was stocked to excess, and many importers lost largely in consequence. Owing to the experience of last spring and the lesson of the panic, the recent importations of silks have been made very cautiously. Some who used to import but small quantities have lately imported none, while the large dealers have taken decreased amounts. The market has therefore been firm, and country dealers have bought under the conviction, which was lacking last year, that prices would not fall the week after. Striped silks, in which combinations of black, white and gray predominate, are largely in demand. Their popularity has been increased by the low rates at which some qualities have been sold in order to attract custom."

The bear movement in stocks was still perceptible yesterday, a further decline taking place.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold closed at	111¾	111¾
U. S. 6ixes—1881—coupon	118¾	118¾
5-20 1862	116¾	116¾
5-20—1864	113¾	113¾
" 1865	113¾	113¾
" 1865 new	113¾	113¾
" 1867	116¾	116¾
" 1868—coupons	118¾	118¾
10-40's	112¾	112¾
Currency 6's	116	115¾
New 5 per cents	114½	114½
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	103¼	103¾
Erie	44¾	45¾
H. S. & L. C.	29¾	29¾
St. Paul	42¾	44¾
Do. preferred	74	74
Michigan Southern	71¾	71¾
Do. Central	87¾	87¾
North Western Common	80¾	83
Do. preferred	94	94
Rock Island	104¾	104¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87	87¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	43¾
Western Union Telegraph	73¾	73¾
Ohio & Mississippi	29	29¾
Chicago & Alton	92¾	93
Toledo & Wabash	46¾	46¾
Harlem	130	128¾
Chicago and Alton	104	104¾
Adams Express	97	
American Express	64¾	
U. S. Express	64¾	
W., Fargo & Co. Express	73¾	
Quicksilver	30	
Canton	70	
Terre Haute	10	

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 75 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Opened.	Closed.
Penns. Central	81¾	
" scrip	80¾	
Reading	87¾	
United Cos. of N. J.	124	
Oil Creek	17	
Lehigh Valley	64	
A. V. R. R. 7-30	19	
Central Transportation	44	
Empire do.	52	

NEW YORK, March 6, 1874.

The Treasury disbursements amounted to $226,000. The customs receipts were $872,000. The dry goods imports for the week were $2,584,621. Money was very easy at 3@4. The *Express* says: "The banks failing to place a large amount with Government and dealers at 3 per cent. have notified country correspondents that they cannot receive further deposits and allow interest thereon." Gold ranged 111⅜@111¾, and closed at 111⅝. The carrying rates were 2@3¼. The clearings were $33,000,000. Sterling closed very dull at 483¾@484 for sixty days, and 487@487½ for sight. State bonds were quiet and nominal. Governments closed steady. Stocks were active, with a decline of ¼@1 per cent. under a pressure to sell and general depression. Panama dropped from 114 to 111, but later recovered to 113¾. Prices fluctuated considerably. The market closed dull with a decline established of 1 per cent. in Northwest common and preferred, Erie, Lake Shore and Wabash, and 1¾ in St. Paul common and preferred. The sales between 10 and 2 o'clock amounted to 168,000 shares, of which 39,000 were Western Union, 22,000 Union Pacific, 14,000 Wabash, 9,000 Pacific Mail, 9,000 Northwest, 12,000 Erie, 31,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 St. Paul, 5,000 New York Central, and 5,000 Rock Island. The immediate cause of the general depression was a report from Washington that Senator Sumner would soon present a bill authorizing a short or temporary loan to retire all legal tenders in excess of $356,000,000, and also to provide for deficiencies of the Government.

Governments.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 119¼; 5-20's '62, 118¾; do. '64, 118¾; do. '65, 118¾; do. '65, new, 119¼; do. '67, 118; do. '68, 118¾; new 5's, 114¾; 10-40's, 112¾; currency 6's, 115¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 6s, 95; Tennessee, old, 91¾; do. new, 91¾; Virginia, new, 42; do. old, 34; North Carolina, old, 28; do. new, 18.

Stocks.—Canton, 70; Western Union Telegraph Co., 72¾; Quicksilver, 29; Adams Express, 95¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 75; American Express, 62; United States Express, 70; Pacific Mail, 42; New York Central, 103; Erie, 43¾; do. preferred, 69; Harlem, 128; do. preferred, 128; Michigan Central, 87; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87¾; Northwestern common, 83¼; do. preferred, 70; Rock Island, 103¾; New Jersey Central, 103½; St. Paul, 41¾; do preferred, 68; Toledo & Wabash, 46¾; do. preferred, 70; Fort Wayne, 94½; Terre Haute, 10; do. preferred, 30; Chicago & Alton, 104½; do. preferred, 107¼; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 79; Burlington & Quincy, 108; Lake Shore, 77½; Panama, 29; Illinois Central, 104; Union Pacific, 82¾; Central Pacific, 84¾; Union, 84½; Hartford & Erie, 15½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107¾.

LONDON, March 6—5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3 5-16 per cent., or 3 1-16 below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money 92¾@92⅝; for account 92⅝; 5-20s of '65, 109½; do of '67, 109¾; 10 40s, 103¾; new 5s, 104¾; New York Central 95¢; Erie, 41¾; preferred 65.

PARIS, March 6.—Rentes 59 francs 10 centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 6—5-20s '62, 98¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 6, 1874.

Business was very dull to-day, rendered so in part by the inclement weather, although as is well known. It has been nothing to brag about for some weeks past; we are in hopes, however, that there will soon be a change for the better, and an increased demand for many of the leading staples within the next few days is almost certain. In regard to values, there have been no recent important changes to which reference has not already been made.

APPLES—The market continues quiet, and prices unchanged, ranging from $2.50 to $4.50 ₩ barrel, according quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—65@70c ₩ D.

BEANS—Still quoted at $1.85@2.25 for medium, and $2.40@2.60 for choice.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4@4½c ₩ D.

BUTTER—Continues to come in freely, and the market is easier in consequence, although prices are still sustained. 28@32c for good to prime, and 45 for choice.

CHEESE—The market continues meagre and with a steady demand the market continues firm, although prices remain unchanged; prime Ohio Flat Dutch, 12@13c; New York, 13@14c.

COUNTRY BACON AND LARD—Shoulders, 6@7; Hides, 7@7¾; Clear Sides, 8@8¾; Hams, 9@10c. Country Lard, 8@9.

CRANBERRIES—Selling in a regular way at $12@13 ₩ brl, according to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Qualities quiet and unchanged. Apples, 8@10, as to quality. Peaches, 10@12 for mixed, and 14@15 for halves.

EGGS—Continue to come in freely, and as stocks have commenced to accumulate and holders are more anxious to realize, prices are weaker; sales were reported to-day at 19@20.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. Superfine wheat flours, $6.75@7.25; red winter wheat, $7.75@8.25; white $7@10. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—Trade very much dull, and the market, in a general way, is devoid of anything particularly new or important. A late Rio telegram from Rio reported as low as possible to holders of Coffee, and the market is very stiff in consequence, but there is a lack of confidence in regard to the future, as it is pretty generally conceded that the market is being manipulated by speculators, and that the present prices are firmer but quiet, and the same is true of almost everything excepting Coffee.

GRAIN—Wheat, Red Winter, 123@125c; Corn, 59@60c; Oats, 43@44c; Rye, 81@82½c; Barley, 90@95c; Timothy Seed, $3.50@3.75, and Flax Seed, $2.20.

HAY—Is quoted at $1.50 ₩ brl. by the car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.

WHISKY—Highwines, 92@93c ₩ gallon.

PITTSBURGH IRON AND NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 6, 1874.

Orders for all kinds of finished irons continue to come in sparingly, as compared with a month ago, and the market is hardly as strong as it has been, in sympathy with the raw material, although there has as yet been no perceptible or general change in prices; the mills, however, are not doing as much as we could wish, and there working to their full capacity, and notwithstanding there is a lull just now, the indications are still favorable for a good spring trade. It is true, the demand for the construction of railroads is very meagre as compared with what it was for several years prior to the panic, and we fear it is likely to continue so for sometime to come, as railroad bonds, especially those of new corporations, are under a cloud for the present, but with this exception, the indications are that there will be a full average trade this spring, at least this is the feeling entertained by those who are in a position to venture a prediction in this respect. With the exception in question, it is generally conceded that the country at large is in better condition than it was at the corresponding time last year, when prices generally were good in 1873, if anything, above an average, and what is equally as important, every product of the farm is bringing a good, if not strong, price; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 13@14c; low middling to strict low middlings 16¼@16¾c; middlings to strict middlings 15¾@16¼c; good middlings 17c; receivable to fair, therefore, that the consumption of finished irons, excepting for railroad construction, will be further as large as it was last year. We think there is no doubt but what the market will brighten up again just as soon as Congress takes some definite action in regard to the financial policy of the Government, which is not likely to be much longer delayed, while in the meantime, our mills will have all they can do, as many of them are reported as being considerably behind with their orders. Manufacturers continue to complain that the margin of profit is very small, but the situation in this respect has improved slightly, as the raw material is a shade lower; we continue to quote on a basis of three cents for bars, although it is hinted that a good buyer might be able to have an order for a round lot secured at a shade less. There is also a very good demand for Nails, the factories have all they can do, although running to their full capacity, and the market is still reported well up, but prices remain unchanged; four dollars for one hundred keg lots and upward, with two per cent. off for cash. Both the iron and nail trade, from all that we can learn, is in better condition here than at any other place in the country, and some competing points that have been attempting to undersell Pittsburgh of late years, have discovered that it is up hill work.

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅝ to 1 inch	3 1-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅝ to 1 inch	3 1-10c
1¼ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1½ inch	3 5-10c
1¾ to 6 by 1¾ to 2 inch	3 7-10c
ROUNDS AND SQUARES.	
1 to 1¾ inch	3 5-10 to 3 7-10c
2 to 2¾ inch	3 6-10c
3 to 3¾ inch	3 8-10c
4 to 4¾ inch	3 9-10c
⅜ to ⅞ inch	3 5-10c
⅜ to 9-16 inch	3 7-10c
HORSE SHOE.	
All sizes	4 8-10c
Nail rod	7 1-10c
HEAVY BANDS.	
3½ to 6 by ¼ and ⅝-16	3 8-10c
1¾ to 3½ by ¼ and ⅝-16	3 9-10c
⅜ to ⅝ by ¼ and ⅝-16	4 1-10c
⅜ to ⅝ by ¾ and ⅞-16	4 3-10c
⅜ to ⅝ by 1 inch	4 5-10c
LIGHT BANDS.	
3 to 6 by 9-16 to No. 12	4 3-10c
1¾ to 3 by 9-16 to No. 12	4 5-10c
⅜ to ⅝ by 9-16 to No. 12	4 7-10c
HOOPS.	
2¼ to 3 inch	4 8-10c
3⅛ to 4¼ inch	5 1-10c
3⅛ to 2 inch	5 3-10c
2 to 2¼ inch	5 5-10c
⅝ to 1¾ inch	5 7-10c
⅜ to ½ inch	6 1-10c
OVAL IRON.	
⅜ to 1¾ inch	3 9-10c
⅜ to ½ inch	4 1-10c
HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.	
⅜ to 1¾ inch	4 2-10c
⅜ to ½ inch	4 4-10c
Fluted & Star Lightning Rod	⅜ inch 5 4-10c
	⅜ inch 5 6-10c
TANK IRON.	

Boiled.	Boiled.
8-16, ⅜ and ½ inch thick	5 2-10c
Boiler plate	5 3-10c
Heads, not flanging	6 2-10c

SHEET IRON.	Boiled.	Charcoal.	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	5 3-10c	7 10c	8 10c
No. 15 to 20	5 4-10c	7 4-10c	8 5-10c
No. 21 to 24	5 7-10c	7 7-10c	8 7-10c
No. 25 to 26	5 9-10c	7 9-10c	8 9-10c
No. 27	6 1-10c	7 6-10c	9 1-10c

All sheets over 30 in. wide 10c per lb extra.
RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

	Bolted.
1¼ by ⅝, 7-16 and ½ inch	4 1-10c
1¼ by ¾, and 5-16 inch	3 8-10c
1¼ by 1¼ and ¾ inch	3 9-10c
1½ by ¾ inch	4 00c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Flat bars and round and square	1-10c
Flat bars for tire	1-10c
Light bands and wagon box iron	3-10c
Hoops	8-10c

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg.
10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$4 12½
8d and 9d nails, fence and brads	4 25
6d and 7d nails, fence and brads	4 62½
4d and 5d nails	4 75
3d nails	5 62½
2d nails	6 87½

FINE RLUED.	CLINCH.
3d	$7 12½ Clinch nails
4d	6 87½ Clinch SPIKES

CASING.

	BARREL.
10d to 30d	$ 50 8 to 6 inch
8d to 9d	5 50
6d and 7d	5 75

⅜ inch	7 12½
1 inch	7 75
1¼ inch	5 87½
1½ inch	5 62½
1¾ inch	5 50
2 inch	4 87½

Casing Nails—Seventy-five cents per keg advance on common cut.
Finishing Nails, $1.25 over common cut.
Roofing Nails—Iron, twenty-five cents per keg advance on common cut.
Threads, 3d.....per keg, $10 87½
Cooper, all sizes.....per keg, $10 87½
Tacks—Less than 12g cents per keg, sixty days. Two per cent allowed only in case invoices are paid for in ten days from date.

Stock of Wheat in Minnesota.

A committee recently appointed by the St. Paul Board of Trade to ascertain the amount of wheat in supply in Minnesota, and the probable amount in farmer's hands, reported on Monday last as follows:

Amount of wheat in sight Feb. 1	4,040,567
Total amount shipped wheat Sept. 1 1873 to February 1, 1874	11,000,000
6¾ bbls flour, 5 bu each	3,420,755
Bread and Seed	6,500,000
Surplus in hands of farmers	2,038,678
Total crop 1873	28,000,000

The estimate being made on the basis of Feb. 1, it is the opinion of the Committee that since that time there has been shipped out of the State at least one million bushels in wheat and four brewing, the total amount to go forward about six million bushels in wheat and flour.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, March 6.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1.58. Corn unchanged. Oats quiet. Barley inactive.

PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 6, 1874.

The stagnation which has characterized the pig iron trade for some weeks past, still continues, but it is pretty confidently expected that there will soon be an improvement in the demand, as some of the mills will be forced to buy before long or stop, prices are very unsettled and irregular, and in the present condition of the market it is difficult to give quotations. As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, gray forge was sold as low as $28, cash, but this is regarded as being below the market, that is for choice brands; the great majority of the western furnacemen are holding stiff at $30, 4 mos, and some are refusing to sell below $31, and it is said that even at the reduced cost of ore, labor and fuel, that these last named figures are scarcely cover actual cost, to say nothing about interest on capital invested, or wear and tear. There is very little call for foundry irons, and prices are little better than nominal.

Following sales were reported:

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

200 tons No. 1 Mill	$29 00	4 mos
40 tons No. 1 Mill	30 00	4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

100 tons Gray Forge	28 00	cash
50 tons Close Gray & Mottled	27 00	cash
200 tons Mill at Furnace	30 00	4 mos
80 tons No. 2 Foundry	22 00	4 mos

BLOOMS.

100 tons Charcoal	90 00	4 mos

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 6, 1874.

Trade in Crude Petroleum continues dull, and the market is weak and prices drooping; quoted this P. M. at $1.83½ ₩ brl. at Parker, equal to about 4¼c ₩ gallon delivered here. As nearly all the refineries have stopped the consumption has of necessity been largely curtailed, and this together with the report of several new wells within the past few days, could not but have a depressing effect on the market. Producers will very naturally do all they can to sustain prices, and no fault can be found with them for so doing, but the general outlook is unfavorable to their interests at the present time. There is no movement in refined, and prices are entirely nominal. Exporters are, and have been for some time past, virtually out of the market.

Oil barrels unchanged; countries, $1.65; city make, $1.70.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelvy	Iron City O. W.	480
McKelvy	Star O. W.	476
Stewart	Sunbeam O. W.	84
A Young	Iron City O. W.	823
McKelvy	Hutchinson & W.	527
Stevenson	Radiant O. W.	1,150
Bushnell	Crystal O. W.	462
McKelvy	Cosmos O. W.	154
Fisher Bros	American O. W.	1,722
Total.		5,087

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. & WEST PENNA. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & Frew	Warden F. & Co.	534

European Grain Trade.

Our estimate that England would require an importation of one hundred million bushels of wheat to meet the demand of the next year for home consumption, and that the supply must come mainly from this country has been almost exactly verified. We have now the figures of last year's operations. The imports, according to the statements of the Mark Lane Express, amounted to nearly ninety seven million bushels and fell but little short of the utmost consumption. Russia, which England usually depends upon for about one third of her supply of wheat, fell off last year a quarter of a million bushels, and Germany and France hitherto wheat exporting countries of Europe were last year importers rather than exporters. So that our country was the principal factor in an unusually large deficiency—a demand which fortunately we have been enabled to meet—and to half that amount of the present crop is producing an equilibrium of trade, it would be for our advantage to be called upon to meet every year. In the present state of things the wheat we send abroad is so much gold. The amount we sent to England last year was 19,743,000 cwt.—say 25,857,000 bushels, the value of which in gold was $21,000,000. Every country in Europe last season were importers, and France and England, the largest importers, have been so still without supplies adequate to the demand between the present time and the next harvest. A greater breadth of wheat has been sown this season than ever before in this country, but there are no apprehensions of an oversupply. Prices yet rule high, and promise for the next six months to make operations in wheat, at home and abroad, a very lively source of trade. French merchants are now negotiating for contracts that in August next at very high figures. The United States is the only country from which any quantity can be obtained—New York Shipping List.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 6, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active; No 1 spring $1.23; No 2 $1.20¾; regular $1.21¾ for fresh spot; $1.21¾ seller April; $1.25¾ seller May; No 3 $1.15¾@1.16. Corn: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 61¾c spot; 61¾@61¾c April; 64¾c bid May; rejected 52¼c. Oats dull; No 2 43¼c cash; 43¾c April. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1 fresh 85@85½c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No 2 $1.52, No 3 $1.37@1.40.

PROVISIONS—Pork: demand active and prices advanced, closing at inside quotations; $14.60@14.65 cash; $14.85@14.87½ seller April. Lard: demand active and prices advanced; 8½@8¾c seller April. Bulk Meats: demand active and prices advanced; shoulders 5¼c; short rib middles 7¾c.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at 92@93c, closing at 93c.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Cotton firmly held at 16¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 96@97c. Wheat in fair inquiry; No. 2 spring, $1.50@1.52; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.55; Iowa spring, $1.49. Rye heavy at 96@81. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn, more doing; new western mixed, 78@82c; white, 78@82½c. Oats in fair demand; mixed western, 61½@63c. Hay, hops, sugar, molasses and rice unchanged. Coffee steady at 24½c. Eggs heavy at 22c. Turpentine heavy at 47c. Pork firmer at $16. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles firmer; long clear, 8¾c; short clear, 9c. Lard firmer at 9 7-16@9¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—Dry salt meats in good demand and held at 6¼ 8¼@8¾c. Bacon firmer at 6¾ 9, 9¾@9¾c. Hams 11¾@12¾c. Sugar dull; common 6½c; fair to fully fair 7@7½c; stock 6,024 hhds. Molasses: good grades scarce; prime fermenting 65c; stock 5,968 bbls; others unchanged. Cotton active; sales 9,700; prices irregular; good ordinary strong; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 13@14c; low middling to strict low middlings 16¼@16¾c; middlings to strict middlings 15¾@16¼c; good middlings 17c; receivable to fair, therefore, that the consumption of finished irons, excepting for railroad construction, will be further as large as it was last year. We think there is no doubt but what the market will brighten up again just as soon as Congress takes some definite action in regard to the financial policy of the Government, which is not likely to be much longer delayed, while in the meantime, our mills will have all they can do, as many of them are reported as being considerably behind with their orders. Manufacturers continue to complain that the margin of profit is very small, but the situation in this respect has improved slightly, as the raw material is a shade lower; we continue to quote on a basis of three cents for bars, although it is hinted that a good buyer might be able to have an order for a round lot secured at a shade less. There is also a very good demand for Nails, the factories have all they can do, although running to their full capacity, and the market is still reported well up, but prices remain unchanged; four dollars for one hundred keg lots and upward, with two per cent. off for cash. Both the iron and nail trade, from all that we can learn, is in better condition here than at any other place in the country, and some competing points that have been attempting to undersell Pittsburgh of late years, have discovered that it is up hill work.

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅝ to 1 inch	3 5-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅝ to 1 inch	3 5-10c
1¼ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1½ inch	3 6-10c
1¾ to 6 by 1¾ to 2 inch	3 7-10c
ROUNDS AND SQUARES.	
1 to 1¾ inch	3 5-10 to 3 7-10c
2 to 2¾ inch	3 6-10c
3 to 3¾ inch	3 8-10c
4 to 4¾ inch	3 9-10c
⅜ to ⅞ inch	3 5-10c
⅜ to 9-16 inch	3 7-10c
HORSE SHOE.	
All sizes	4 8-10c
Nail rod	7 1-10c
HEAVY BANDS.	
3½ to 6 by ¼ and ⅝-16	3 8-10c
1¾ to 3½ by ¼ and ⅝-16	3 9-10c
⅜ to ⅝ by ¼ and ⅝-16	4 1-10c
⅜ to ⅝ by ¾ and ⅞-16	4 3-10c
⅜ to ⅝ by 1 inch	4 5-10c
LIGHT BANDS.	
3 to 6 by 9-16 to No. 12	4 3-10c
1¾ to 3 by 9-16 to No. 12	4 5-10c
⅜ to ⅝ by 9-16 to No. 12	4 7-10c
HOOPS.	
2¼ to 3 inch	4 8-10c
3⅛ to 4¼ inch	5 1-10c
3⅛ to 2 inch	5 3-10c
2 to 2¼ inch	5 5-10c
⅝ to 1¾ inch	5 7-10c
⅜ to ½ inch	6 1-10c
OVAL IRON.	
⅜ to 1¾ inch	3 9-10c
⅜ to ½ inch	4 1-10c
HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.	
⅜ to 1¾ inch	4 2-10c
⅜ to ½ inch	4 4-10c
Fluted & Star Lightning Rod	⅜ inch 5 4-10c
	⅜ inch 5 6-10c
TANK IRON.	

Boiled.	Boiled.
8-16, ⅜ and ½ inch thick	5 2-10c
Boiler plate	5 3-10c
Heads, not flanging	6 2-10c

SHEET IRON.	Boiled.	Charcoal.	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	5 3-10c	7 10c	8 10c
No. 15 to 20	5 4-10c	7 4-10c	8 5-10c
No. 21 to 24	5 7-10c	7 7-10c	8 7-10c
No. 25 to 26	5 9-10c	7 9-10c	8 9-10c
No. 27	6 1-10c	7 6-10c	9 1-10c

All sheets over 30 in. wide 10c per lb extra.
RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

	Bolted.
1¼ by ⅝, 7-16 and ½ inch	4 1-10c
1¼ by ¾, and 5-16 inch	3 8-10c
1¼ by 1¼ and ¾ inch	3 9-10c
1½ by ¾ inch	4 00c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Flat bars and round and square	1-10c
Flat bars for tire	1-10c
Light bands and wagon box iron	3-10c
Hoops	8-10c

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg.
10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$4 12½
8d and 9d nails, fence and brads	4 25
6d and 7d nails, fence and brads	4 62½
4d and 5d nails	4 75
3d nails	5 62½
2d nails	6 87½

FINE RLUED.	CLINCH.
3d	$7 12½ Clinch nails
4d	6 87½ Clinch SPIKES

CASING.

	BARREL.
10d to 30d	$ 50 8 to 6 inch
8d to 9d	5 50
6d and 7d	5 75

⅜ inch	7 12½
1 inch	7 75
1¼ inch	5 87½
1½ inch	5 62½
1¾ inch	5 50
2 inch	4 87½

Casing Nails—Seventy-five cents per keg advance on common cut.
Finishing Nails, $1.25 over common cut.
Roofing Nails—Iron, twenty-five cents per keg advance on common cut.
Threads, 3d.....per keg, $10 87½
Cooper, all sizes.....per keg, $10 87½
Tacks—Less than 12g cents per keg, sixty days. Two per cent allowed only in case invoices are paid for in ten days from date.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 6.—Cotton quiet at 15½c. Flour and corn quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1.40@1.45. Oats dull at 63c. Pork $15. Bulk meats: shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 7¾c; clear 8¾@8¾c. Bacon: shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 8¾c; clear 9c. Lard; tierce 8¾@9¾c. Whisky 92½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 6.—Cotton firm; 15¼@15½c. Flour quiet; $5.25@5.60. Wheat quiet; $1.30@1.50. Corn 74@75c. Oats 60c. Lard 10c. Bulk shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 8¼c; clear 8¾c. Bacon shoulders 7½c; clear rib 9¼c; clear 9½c. Sugar cured hams 12½c. Whisky steady; 97c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 6.—Flour quiet; superfine $5.85@6.25. Wheat active; No 1 Milwaukee $1.25; No 2 $1.23@1.23¾. Oats scarce and firm; No 2, 43c. Corn 60c spot. Rye steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 fresh 80¾@81c. Barley active; No 2 $1.60; No 3 $1.37.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 6.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash $1.60; No. 2 $1.46; amber Michigan $1.47@1.47¾. Corn a shade better; high mixed seller April 67c; seller May 69c; seller June 70c. Oats dull; No. 2 47c. Clover seed $5.25.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., March 6.—Wheat dull; No. 1 red $1.55. No. 2 $1.45. Corn steady; old mixed 67@68c; new 64@65c. Oats steady; No. 1 State 49c; No. 2 47c. Petroleum dull and unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 6.—Cotton firm; middling 15½c. Flour steady at $5.50@9.50. Corn steady. Oats steady at 58@60c. Pork active at $16@16.25. Lard active at 9¾@10¼c. Bacon active at 7@7¼@9@9½c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, March 6.—Cattle: receipts, including reported arrivals, 85 head; total for the week 5,916; there was no market; the yards are clear of stock. Sheep and Lambs: receipts, including reported arrivals, 1,000; total for the week 15,200; there are no sales to report; the stock in the yards, save two loads, has been shipped east by first hands. Hogs: receipts, including reported arrivals, 3,800; total for the week 17,700, against 14,800 for the same time last week; market dull; Yorkers $5@5.25; heavy hogs $5.25@5.50.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Beeves: receipts 550 head, making 2,420 for the past four days, against 2,210 for the same time last week; the market was quiet but firm at previous quotations. Sheep: receipts 3,300, making 11,670 for the past four days, against 7,25 for the same time last week; the dullness and depression noted yesterday was even more marked to-day; a few fair to good sheep sold at 6@7c; and 1 car load extra fine wooled at 7¾c; 4½@7¾c for common to strictly prime. Swine: receipts 1,840; none offered alive; dressed are steady at 6¾@7¼c for city and 6¼@7c for western.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Cattle: receipts 1,453 head, but with the pens well filled with steers the market ruled quiet; prices weak, but not quotably lower; sales of good to choice steers at $5@5.70; good stockers to choice feeders $4@4.50; lot of corn fed Texans $4.75; shipments 1,300. Hogs: receipts 5,844; market dull and lower at $4@4.60 for common to fair; $4.70@5.25 for good to really choice; shipments 5,000 head. Sheep: receipts 1,600 head; good grades fairly active and firm; good to choice $5@6, with a lot averaging 122 lbs, at $7; shipments 340.

ALBANY, March 6.—Cattle dull; receipts 595 in excess of last week; no sales; 6¾c bid for best Illinois steers

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage March 6.

Jno. Gracy, Middle Springs; Pa., 3c; Maggie Gordon, Princeton, Ind., 1c; Mary Jones, Cincinnati, O., 3c; Travelers' Ins. Co., Hart ford, Conn., 3c; Duncan White, Allegheny, Pa., 3c.

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Twenty-Seventh Street Sewer.

The Board of Viewers met yesterday to give those liable to assessment for the constr uction of the Twenty-seventh street, South Side, se wer, an opportunity to converse relative to the equity of said assessments. The sewer is 1,428 feet in length, cost $5.70 per foot, but with man holes, castings, etc., the total amount foots up $10,935.74. On property along the line of the main sewer $4.65 per foot will be collected, and upon that more remote in proportion to the benefit derived. The assessments have been adjusted with a view to justice toward residents of a part of the street that have already paid taxes for another sewer.

The Engine Discrepancy.

An evening paper states the difference of opinion as represented in the balance sheet and Mr. Lowrey's account of the sums paid on the water works engines in these figures:

LOWREY.	
First pair	$194,970 65
Second pair	126,399 82
Total	$321,370 47
BALANCE SHEET.	
First pair	$238,097 89
Second pair	80,706 87
Total	$338,804 76
COMPARISON.	
Balance sheet	$338,804 75
Lowrey's report	321,270 47
Difference	$ 17,434 29

Those Pipe Estimates.

The following are the pipe estimates for the months designated, refused the reporters of the morning papers by several Council committeemen, who ruled the Water Commission department on Thursday night after the adjournment of the regular session of the Water Committee. They were not "acted" on, but orders from Chairman Chamberlain yesterday placed the figures in the possession of the evening papers.

November, 1873	$ 57,606 44
December, 1873	42,969 37
"Special" estimate, 1873	16,636 00
January, 1874	40,680 99
February, 1874	45,876 10
Total	$203,568 99

It would be interesting to see the result of a mathematical manipulation of the above figures as performed by Mayor elect McCarthy, in accordance with the $33 a ton saving rule invented by him a few days ago.

MURDERER CAPTURED.

A Fayette County Fugitive Caught—He is Arrested at Parnassus.

Last night an officer from Fayette county brought to the lock-up a man named John Donahue, who is charged with having committed a murder on the 21st of February last. He and a man named George Kissinger got into a difficulty on the public highway of Union borough, in Stewart township, Fayette county, on account of certain slanderous statements that had been uttered by Kissinger. The two came to blows, and Donahue drew a knife and stabbed his antagonist in several places, so that he died from the wounds a few days after. Donahue declines to make any statement in regard to the affair. He was captured in Parnassus on the Allegheny Valley Road, about eight o'clock last evening, and was brought down to the city and placed in the lock up, from whence he will be removed to Uniontown to-day for trial. Donahue stated that he was 23 years of age and married, having no children, and that he left his home to hunt work, and not to avoid arrest.

AN OFFICER ON A RAMPAGE.

A Policeman in a New Role—He Does Some Indiscriminate Shooting and is Jailed for Court.

On yesterday morning, Mr. John A. Hays, a resident of the rear of 644 Penn avenue, appeared before Acting Mayor McMasters, and made an information against sub-policeman James Cotton, charging him with felonious assault and battery. He alleges that the "cuss" came to his house between three and four o'clock yesterday morning, and fired the contents of his revolver through his window, endangering the life of his family. He then entered the house and made a general row. Cotton will be remembered as an officer who was discharged from the Union Depot, and who has figured conspicuously in the clubbing of a young man named Stein, some months ago. Officer Robert Portsman was on duty on the beat upon which the difficulty occurred and was requested by Mr. Hays to arrest the rioter, but that gentleman refused, and Mr. Hays had to go clear to Twelfth street for an officer, when policeman Mooney was procured, who arrested Cotton and placed him in the lock-up. Cotton in default of $1,000 bail was jailed for Court, and Portzman, for neglect of duty, was indefinitely suspended by the Acting Mayor, or until such time as Mayor Blackmore wishes to re-instate him.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

A Colored Man Forcibly Ejected from an Oakland Car.

Mr. Wm. Watson, a colored man, and janitor of the Bellefield school and Presbyterian church, made an information against Oscar D. French, conductor, and Daniel Brennan, driver of an Oakland car, charging them with assault and battery. Mr. Watson is well known as a worthy and respectable citizen in his district. He alleges that he got upon an Oakland car, of which the defendants were in charge, and he found the inside filled with young ladies returning from school, and the platform empty, he thought rather than intrude, would stand outside. After he conductor had counted the change in Watson's fare, he told him to go inside or get off the car. Mr. Watson said that as he had paid his fare he would do neither, as he would not intrude on the ladies by going inside, and he was in nobody's way outside. The conductor then rang the bell and the driver came back and the two forcibly hurled Mr. Watson on to the pavement, throwing several bundles he had with him in the mud and spoiling them, and also somewhat injuring him. They then drove off. A partial hearing has been had in the case, but the Alderman held the parties to bail for a further hearing on Friday afternoon next.

IN MEMORIAM.

Resolutions of Respect to the Memory of the Late Edwin E. Errett.

Yesterday morning, March 6th, the clerks of the Pittsburgh Clearing House Association, held a meeting at which the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from His wisdom our friend and associate, Edwin E. Errett, and as it is appropriate that we make some expression of our sorrow at his untimely demise, therefore,

Resolved, That in his death our Association has lost one whose promptness and amiability made him beloved by all its members.

Resolved, That we are again reminded of the uncertainty of life; a second time has death entered our circle, and snatched one who gave every promise of long years of usefulness.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy; great as is their loss, they are not without great comfort in view of the life of their departed son, a life against which no word of reproach or censure can be uttered.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the morning papers, and that a copy be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

SIDNEY F. VON BONHORST, Pres't.
G. J. GOSLEE, Sec'y.
WM. MONTGOMERY, Allegheny Nat. Bank,
THOS. P. DAY, Union Nat. Bank,
FRED. INGRAHAM, Nat. Bank Commerce,
Committee.

"BY LEGAL MEANS, SIES"

That Claim to Come Before the Courts—The Ninth Ward (Allegheny) Teachers to the Rescue.

The teachers of the Ninth ward, Allegheny, are not submissive to that action of the Board of School Controllers last Tuesday evening, in refusing to accord them "back pay" for the month of September—a month in which they were not employed. They propose to take the matter to a higher tribunal. Yesterday afternoon they had a conference on the subject, when Professor McCullough stated that he had consulted a lawyer, who assured him the claim could be collected at law. The disciples of Blackstone was willing to undertake the contract, provided, in case he was successful, he should receive a remuneration of about 10 per cent. The Principal submitted this proposition to the teachers, and volunteered, if it was accepted, to assume the burden of trouble in securing evidence, and having the papers prepared. The teachers had a short consultation over the matter, and finally agreed to the terms. So the teachers go a courting. The general feeling among the teachers seems to be, that whatever can be secured, is so much saved: or, as one of the interested parties remarked to her next door neighbor in a street car last night, in the hearing of the passengers, among which was the ubiquitous "Rep," "Well, if we *do* have to pay a lawyer so high, we'll still have a little left."

The amount of the aggregate claim is $500, and the case will be an interesting one, asshowing the relative rights of directors and teachers.

THE EXTRA WATER BONDS

What the Resolution of the Water Committee Means—Merely a Precautionary Measure.

The impression that the Watson resolution relative to the issue of additional water bonds means that there will necessarily be such an issue is a misapprehension. It only provides for a sub-committee to examine and make a report of the sum necessary to complete the water works, and if it be found, the available resources yet remaining, over $1,250,000, are insufficient, then this sub-committee shall report the amount, together with an act of assembly authorizing the bonds necessary to cover it, to the Water Committee for its action. The Legislature will adjourn this spring, and will not reassemble again until the winter of 1875, so that if there be not enough money and bonds on hand now to finish the water extension, it is plain that work without further authority to procure more, the work could only proceed until the amount now in the custody of the city officials is exhausted. After that the improvement would cease until the act passed and funds realized from the new securities, which in view of the fact that the works are expected to be in pumping order long before the meeting of the Legislature two years hence, would cause injurious delays. The measure proposed therefore is merely a timely precaution against the possibility of such a state of affairs, and may or may not result in an issue of bonds. Certainly none will be placed in the market unless the reasons for so doing have been thoroughly considered and no alternative is admissable, nor yet will the simple authorization be sanctioned until the report that funds are absolutely necessary and Councils endorse the finding.

JAMISON'S EVIDENCE.

A Partial Hearing in the Alleged Conspiracy Cases at Last—The Long Looked for Witness gives his Testimony—How the Bonds of the City were Hypothecated—Who Signed the Notes—Interesting Reviews—A $25,000 Certificate and Where it Came from—The Whereabouts of Robert J. Grier not Explained—Mr. Wm. J. Friday's Testimony—What the Brothers Know—A Poor Memory.

Yesterday afternoon the hearing in the great alleged conspiracy cases were commenced before Alderman McMasters. Long before the hour, two o'clock, when the case was to come up, the magistrate's office on Grant street, was crowded to repletion, by parties who seemed to take great interest in the case. The crowd was so great that Col. Bayne suggested an adjournment to the Common Pleas Court Room, No. 2, which had been vacated for the accommodation of the "Squire's court. Accordingly, Alderman McMasters, with his face beaming with smiles, said that the hearing would be had in the Court House. The crowd here, though the weather was bad, was very large and the utmost interest was manifested in the proceedings. Messrs. Bayne and Swartzwelder represented the prosecution and Messrs. Marshall, Atchison and Brown the defense. Messrs. Robt. Dickson, Frank Ardary, John Ross and and Mr. Seidle were present. Mr. Blair was not there, he being absent in New York, and, for certain reasons, best known to himself, Mr. Robt. J. Grier was not present. The first witness called was

MR. B. E. JAMISON.

He testified as follows: I reside in Philadelphia; my business is banking and broker; I know John Ross, Thomas S. Blair, Robert Dickson, but do not know Frank Ardery; have known Blair since the first of last October; had no business transaction with these parties before the bond transaction; had an introduction to Mr. Blair; became acquainted with the other parties as agents of the Nation Co; was introduced to Mr. Dickson by my partner, Mr. Stuart, about the time the institution closed; I negotiated loans with bonds as collateral for this company; they were pretty much all of the same character except about $50,000 street bonds; the others were about $240,000 Water Bonds of the city of Pittsburgh. In the aggregate the notes given amount to about one quarter of a million of dollars; the most of them were drawn for $25,000; the first lot of seven, I think, were for $25,000 each; Mr. Blair took the first notes to me; they amounted to $50,000, with $50,000 of bonds accompanying them; I did not accept them; the party I was negotiating with preferred invididual notes; I think Harper may be one of individual notes; he at first demurred from signing them; but afterwards said the Company would protect him, and signed them; they were in the regular form of collateral notes; we have none of them in our possession now; they have all been given to the city of Pittsburgh; they were taken at 90 cents; on this loan there were

$6,000 MORE BONDS THAN WERE REQUIRED;

they were sent us by the Nation Trust Company; the next lot was brought by two messengers, one of them being Mr. Ross, and I think the book-keeper the other; I do not recollect the amount of bonds they brought; the notes were of some place between sixty and sixty-five thousand; the notes accompanying the bonds were signed by Robert Dickson, President; they were not indorsed by anybody; there were two notes of $25,000 each; the most of the talking was done by Mr. Ross; I think the book-keeper had the notes and handed them over; the parties were both in the office; I understood Mr. Dickson was worth a million of dollars, so reported; the balance was delivered from time to time by the different messengers; the next loan was $50,000—two notes of $25,000; Robert Dickson, individually, was the maker of the notes; $60,000 bonds were pledged as collateral; Mr. Stuart, my partner, brought one lot; the amount of the next loan was $25,000, and the bonds $30,000; I do not know who brought them; the note was signed by Mr. Ardary; none of these notes was indorsed except by the party who brought them; the next lot—$25,000—was signed by Mr. Grier, as cashier; $30,000 in bonds were pledged as security; the next lot was $27,000, with $30,000 bonds as collateral;

THE NOTE WAS SIGNED BY ROBT. J. GRIER, CASHIER;

the next was $17,000 with $20,000 bonds, note signed by Grier, cashier; one note of $5,000, with $6,000 bonds collateral, signed by Grier individually; the proceeds of all three notes were credited to the Trust Company; these transactions were from October 1st to about the middle of November; during this time I never met Mr. Blair but once, as I have stated; Mr. Blair represented to me that he came east to raise money for the leading trust company in Pittsburgh; they had a surplus of funds; city bonds upon which they would like to raise some money.

A BAD TIME FOR RAISING MONEY.

I informed him that it was in the midst of a panic, but that the city of Pittsburgh bonds stood very high, and I might be able to negotiate them; I succeeded, and he seemed much pleased and telegraphed to the company the result. [A blank form of water bond shown witness.] The bonds we had were not printed in this style; those we had were all of the same style; the Thirty-third street bonds were also all alike; we had frequently sold like bonds through my office; they were usually supplied by Townsend, Wheelen & Co., who were the Pittsburgh agents; when I was here before I met Mr. Blair at the hotel and gave him an account current; afterward went to the bank; met Mr. Dickson; Mr. Ross was not there; do not recollect seeing Mr. Armstrong or Ardary there; in fact I do not know Mr. Ardary; the account showed a balance of about $9,000 in our hands; we hold against that $4,000 bonds; there has been nothing done about the account yet; we own a credit to that extent; I first became acquainted with Mr. Blair about the first of October, in regard to this business; never saw him before; Messrs. Newbold, Son & Co., were the parties with whom I negotiated Mr. Blair's notes.

INDIVIDUAL NAMES PREFERRED.

They preferred individual notes; Mr. Blair objected; but as he knew the gentlemen, he said he thought they would protect him in it and he signed them; he gave security in $50,000 of city of Pittsburgh street bonds, unregistered; if they are blank we can register them; we usually take bonds as collateral; that is the custom in Philadelphia; I don't know what it is here; (notes produced from Controller's office. I recognize those notes as the one's negotiated for Mr. Blair; five of these were for $7,200 instead of $8,200; they amounted to $66,000 in the aggregate; (bonds produced) this is the same character of bonds as left by Mr. Blair; Thirty-third street bonds; registered in the same name; (water bonds produced) these are the same character as the water bonds upon which the loans were made; the identical bonds.

"THUNDER AND LIGHTNING" NOTES.

The notes were similar in make-up to the one attached to this bond; we have a name for those notes; we call them thunder and lightning notes; they include a portion of the bond if not paid at maturity; all these bonds were registered in our name; not the personal ones; the street bonds came in blank.

Re-direct—Were you ever offered by any of these parties or messenger of these parties, any bills receivable?

A.—Never, that I know of.

Q.—Do you know of any?

A.—Never.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marshall.—Mr. Blair, when he came to Philadelphia, said that he came on representing the National Trust Company at their solicitation; that they had a surplus of bonds and wanted to borrow money; I told him it was in a panic, and it would be a difficult matter; he did not state that he had any interest in the bank; he left the bonds there himself; it was customary for those who could, to raise money on collaterals; we were applied to every day; I met him the day the "thunder and lightning" notes I found on the streets when I went to Philadelphia in 1855.

PITTSBURGH'S INNOCENCE.

I found they did not know much about them in Pittsburgh; we credited this money to the Nation Trust Company, and they drew it out; Mr. Blair got no money from us; the first $25,000 notes Mr. Blair bought were ordinary promissory notes; Messrs. Newbolds' always require the "thunder and lightning" clause; I think that they know Mr. Blair only by reputation; the suggestions came from me to Mr. Blair to give the individual notes; I had no further transactions with Mr. Blair; the next parties I met I think were Mr. Ross and Mr. Siedle, the book-keeper; Mr. Stuart has known Mr. Blair a long time; I asked Mr. Blair to let the proceeds current to the bank at the time I met him in Pittsburgh; I was introduced to Mr. Dickson that day for the first time; that is all the personal knowledge I had with him further than the presentation of the notes he signed; I had no personal knowledge of Mr. Ardary; I first met Grier in Philadelphia in the early part of November; he was in our office probably half an hour; that is all the knowledge I had of him.

AN OPINION ON ROBERT J. GRIER.

Re-direct, to Mr. Swartzweider—I saw Mr. Grier once in Philadelphia; he was good natured, short in stature, rather stout, and a little unnatural dimple in his cheek; don't know that he was calculated to deceive; it is not frequent for persons to give their personal notes for $50,000; can't recall any number of instances.

Cross-examination resumed—There was one note sent out for Mr. Dickson's signature; it was charged to him in our books; it was returned with the signature of R. J. Grier, and it was not charged on our books; it was charged to him in our account current; I had telegraphed to Mr. Blair that I was coming to Pittsburgh, but he didn't get the telegram.

This closed the testimony of Mr. Jamison.

MR. WM. J. FRIDAY

was next sworn. His testimony will be found of interest. I know Robert J. Grier; know Thomas S. Blair and the Nation Trust Company; know the Blair Iron and Steel Company.

Question by Mr. Bayne—Have you ever seen a certificate of stock of $25,000 in possession of Robert J. Grier, of the Blair Iron and Steel Company?

Mr. Marshall—I object to this question as having no connection with this case.

Col. Bayne—Note your objection; I shall insist on the question. I shall prove that Mr. Blair allowed his name to be used on those notes for a purpose; I want to show a conspiracy between Grier and Blair.

Mr. Marshall—I object to bringing a party in not in issue in this case.

Mr. Bayne—He is a party in the issue, though not under arrest. There is an information against him, and he is jointly charged with these parties. The magistrate will tell you that he always sends the informations made before him to court, though the parties have eluded arrest by running away. I insist the question is a legitimate one, and his action admissable.

Mr. Marshall said that Col. Bayne had never brought Grier and Blair together.

Col. Bayne replied that he would if the Alderman would allow the question. Some further "sparring" was indulged in, after which Alderman McMasters admitted the question.

THAT $25,000 CERTIFICATE.

Witnessed resumed—I saw such a certificate in the possession of Mr. Grier; my impression is that it was for $25,000; it was for the Blair Iron and Steel Works; think it was between four and five weeks before the run on the bank; would not be positive as to the time; don't know by whom the certificate was signed; was a director in the Nation Trust Bank; saw Mr. Blair there at various times during September, October and November; don't know how often; probably half a dozen times; saw him talking to Mr. Dickson, President, and Mr. Grier; the conversations were usually held in the directors' room.

Cross-examined—Mr. Blair, I understood, was a large dealer with our bank; I saw Messrs. Dickson, Blair and Grier in conference in the back room; it was two or three times that I saw them, perhaps oftener; think I saw Mr. Blair at the bank before and after his visit to Philadelphia; don't know the purport of the conversation; I never understood Mr. Blair to be a stockholder; I am a stockholder in the Nation Trust Company, not the firm.

ROBERT, WHERE ART THOU?

Mr. Samuel C. Grier, sworn—I do not know where my brother Robert J. Grier is.

Cross-examined—I am 23 years old and unmarried.

James Grier, sworn—I don't know where my brother Robert is; I have heard from him indirectly; through a statement, but how I cannot just recollect; saw a messages, but don't know in whose hands; I have no opinion in the matter.

This ended the testimony taken, and the hearing was postponed till next Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock.

INSPECTION OF BOILERS.

First Report of County Inspector Russell—The Workings of the Department During the Past Year.

Allegheny county has a boiler Inspector, in the person of Mr. W. E. Russell, who was appointed about six months ago, and has proven a faithful, efficient and pains-taking officer. He has just forwarded to Governor Hartranft his semi-annual report of which the following is a transcript:

OFFICE ALLEGHENY CO. BOILER INSPECTOR, }
No. 326 PENN AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA. }
To His Excellency John F. Hartranft, Governor:

SIR—In placing before you a report of the business of this office for the past six months, ending February 28, 1874, the following details will give you some idea of what has been accomplished, as well as the importance of the work which the office has been doing:

Number of boilers inspected	730
Number of safety valves adjusted	378
Number of steam ranges tested	371
Number of boilers condemned	10
Number of boilers in bad condition and repaired	115
Number of boilers without steam gauges	15
Number of boilers overheated and impaired through negligence in not keeping sufficient quantity of water in them	12
Safety valves overloaded, subjecting boilers to a dangerous pressure	55
Safety valves obstructed so as to render them useless	19
Incompetent persons having charge of boilers	3

DIFFERENT KIND OF REPAIRS MADE.

New boiler plates or sheets	72
Number of mud drums or stand pipes	21
Number of boiler heads braced	23
Number of flues repaired	2
New flues	4
Inefficient feeding apparatus for supplying boilers with water	2
Improperly constructed steam connections	4

The steam boilers generally used in Allegheny county are as follows: Double flued boilers, cylinder flued boilers, Cornish, Welsgand sectional boilers, and Eclipse sectional boilers.

Of the above kinds we find the double flued boiler more generally used than any other.

In pursuing the duties of this office, we find a disposition on the part of all steam users favorable to anything that is necessary looking to the safety of life and property. And further, that we believe the majority of accidents to steam boilers used in Allegheny county have been caused more by ignorance of condition and unknown defects, than from any willful neglect on the part of the steam user. We also find the duties of the office so arduous and occupying so much time, that we cannot give the time necessary to a full and detailed account of the working of this office at the present time.

Receipts of office	$2,190 00
Expense of office:	
Equipments—pumps, gauges, &c	$304 00
Furniture of office	40 00
Stationery	95 25
Advertising	112 85
Expenses in pursuance of duty	187 29
Assistant Inspector's salary	900 00
	$1,653 39
Balances in favor of office	536 61

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. E. RUSSELL, Inspector.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 4th day of March, 1874. SAM. MCMASTERS, Alderman.

The officer certainly has not been largely remunerated for his services, and it would be well to have some provision made whereby the official could receive more than at the rate of $1,000 for a year's work. If the office is at all necessary—and there can be no question as to that—its incumbent should be properly paid. The record of his work shows the importance of his duties and their importance, to the general community. None but a good man should be employed, and a good laborer is worthy of higher hire than seems to attach to the office at present.

THE COURTS.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Bigley vs. steamers J. S. McDonald and Oil Valley. Alex Love was allowed to intervene.

In the case of William Carmichael, of Mercer county, an injunction was refused and U. S. Marshal Hall appointed provisional assignee.

The Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate of Lowrie Childs was presented and sale confirmed.

Paul Settlemeyer, of Wilmore, Cambria county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

Auf. Al. Comforta, of Smithport, McKean county, were adjudged bankrupts, on petition of A. D. Barbank, creditor.

The assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate of Duncan Keith, of Armstrong county, was presented, confirmed and the necessary deeds ordered.

The petition of the Enterprise Savings Bank of Allegheny county, creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain claims against the estate of W. S. Haslett, late of this city, bankrupt, was presented and referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

District Court.

(Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.)

Joseph B. Wilson and wife vs. Samuel Shaner and Henry Tiffaker, ejectment for a farm in Moon township, plaintiff took a non suit.

Pierce Simmons vs. John Mullen, action to recover damages to houses which plaintiff was building for defendant, and which were injured by a land slide on the premises through the latter's neglect in not constructing a retaining wall, is on trial.

Tenth Ward Bank vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., previously reported, the jury was still out at adjournment.

Huber vs. Kee, action to recover for slander, previously reported, the jury awarded the the plaintiff 6¼ cents.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

Com. vs. William McMillen and John Stapleton, charged with the larceny of a watch, the accused were found guilty.

Com. vs. Washington Coffman, charged with false pretenses, John Hart prosecutor, the defendant was found guilty.

Com. vs. James Meyers, indicted for larceny, Lucy Elkins prosecutrix, the defendant was found guilty and recommended to mercy.

Com. vs. Anna Hoffman and Emma Appenroth, malicious mischief, on oath of George Hershing, the jury had not returned a verdict at adjournment.

Com. vs. George Hershing, assault and battery on oath of Emma Appenroth, the jury is out.

Com. vs. Charles Brooks, larceny and a lot of underwear, defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year in the Workhouse.

Com. vs. James Ojler and Patrick Mack, larceny of cloth, Low & Willon prosecutors, the jury found the defendants guilty.

Com. vs. John Nelson, assault and battery, the defendant pleaded guilty.

Com. vs. James Morgan, larceny of a watch on oath of H. N. Wentzell, the jury had not yet returned a verdict at adjournment.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

P. M. McGuirk.	John Kline.
Michael Holleran.	William Mitchell.
Henry Fisher.	Michael Moran.
Alfred H. Stockton.	Kate Kelley *alias* Kate Smith.
John Kennedy.	John Dillmuth.
John McCallister.	Fred. Thomas.
George McCartner.	John Sellmon.
Paul Mertz.	Thomas Holt.
Francis Hoffman.	John Nelson.
Michael Hanlon.	Dietrick Schlittler.

A New Candidate for Public Favor.

A ramble among our business houses will convince any one that there is a necessity for a house that shall make superfine flours a specialty. This want has just been supplied in the opening of the extensive wholesale establishment of Messrs. Hanna, Wood & Co., at 112 Second avenue, who purpose dealing in all grades of flours, and especially in the A. No. 1 qualities. Having perfected arrangements with some of the most celebrated manufactories of flour in the West, they have every facility for supplying their patrons with the most desirable qualities, among which may be enumerated, "Our Level Best," "Hanna's Best," "White Cloud," "Imperial Mills," and "Jessamine" brands, which are known throughout the West and the eastern markets. They will also deal in all grades of St. Louis. White wheat and Red Winter wheat kept constantly on hand. The gentlemen composing the firm are possessed of the requisite business qualities of tact, judgment, and energy, are notable for honor, honesty and fair-dealing, have had wide experience in the flour and grain trade, and we cheerfully commend their house to dealers, assuring them that they are in all respects entitled to their confidence and patronage.

An All-Day Rain.

The rains of yesterday remind us that we can not do our readers a greater service than by advising them that no such dampness of spring, such a quality of Boots and Shoes as are manufactured and sold by Wm. Martin, of 108 Federal street, Allegheny. He has on hand a complete assortment of the best qualities, and defies the trade to sell at lower prices than he does. "A stitch in time saves nine," and as you value your health, go to his store and secure some of his excellent and durable work for your comfort and protection. He sells cheap.

Where to be Suited.

If the display of fine and beautiful cloths at the merchant tailoring establishment of B. Tiegel, No. 53 Smithfield, is not sufficient to induce you to order a suit to measure, then you have no money, or you don't want a suit. He has some real prime cloths, and you can have a suit made the very neatest as to fit and style, and at a very reasonable price. This is no puffery, but the plain, honest truth.

Farm For Sale,

Cheap; seventy-seven acres of good farming land, near the Perrysville plank road, will sell cheap if applied to soon, as, if not sold, will then rent it. C. H. LOVE, 121 Fourth avenue.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

TRINITY PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, New Castle, is now open for divine service.

REV. W. H. KINCAID left last evening to attend the Baltimore Conference, which is now in session.

COMMUNION SERVICES will be held to-morrow at the Second U. P. church, Pittsburgh. Rev. T. H. HANNA pastor.

REV. ALEXANDER CLARK will preach to-morrow morning and evening in the North avenue M. E. church, Allegheny.

REV. ASBURY R. REILLY, of the Liberty street M. E. Church, spent last Sabbath preaching at Parkersburg, West Virginia.

BISHOP KERFOOT confirmed twenty-one persons in the Protestant Episcopal Church at Sharon, Thursday, February 12.

REV. J. VANSOYE will preach in the Liberty street M. E. church to-morrow morning and Rev. J. Z. Moore in the evening.

REV. F. PRESLEY, of Due West, S. C., will preach in the Eight U. P. church (Rev. J. S. Sand's) to-morrow at the usual hour.

COMMUNION SERVICES will be held in the First Presbyterian church, Allegheny, to-morrow conducted by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Swift.

TWENTY persons have united with Christ church, this city, Rev. S. M. Vernon, pastor, as a result of a recent series of meetings.

THE Presbyterian Book Depository has removed to Penn avenue, opposite Library Hall. Mr. W. W. Waters is in charge of it at present.

REV. DR. HORNER, of this city, will start for the West Virginia Conference, next Tuesday. The Conference meets at Fairmont, West Virginia.

ST. LUKE'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL PARISH, Georgetown, Beaver county, is now in a flourishing condition, having taken a fresh lease of life.

A REVIVAL MEETING is in progress at the Rev. Charles A. Dickey's church, St. Louis. Fifty persons as a result thus far have united with the church.

QUARTERLY MEETING SERVICES will be held at Christ M. E. church to-morrow. Rev. Dr. R. L. Miller, the Presiding Elder of the district, will preach.

REV. DR. COLLIER, of the Methodist Church, Connelsville, has been in the city during most of the past week on a visit to his son, the Hon. Judge Collier.

THE REVIVAL at the church at Turtle Creek (Rev. W. D. Siease, pastor), has resulted in the accession of one hundred and twenty-eight to the membership.

REV. DR. DAVIDSON, of the East End will preach to-morrow morning on "The Present Temperance Movement," and in the evening a sermon "To Wives."

THE LADIES of the First Methodist Church on Fifth avenue, are agreeable "sociable" supper in the lecture room, the church last evening. "Good cheer" abounded.

REV. MCNARY FORSYTHE, formerly pastor of the Millvale church, Presbytery of Allegheny, who went to North Carolina on a health tour, returns to Pa. says that his health is improving.

THE present year is the centennial anniversary of the existence of the United Brethren Church, and it is proposed that centenary meetings be held in every church throughout the organization.

DR. A. B. MILLER, President of the Waynesburg College, has gone to Tennessee to attend a meeting of the Conference appointed by the Presbyterian and Cumberland Presbyterian Churches.

The *Methodist Recorder* says "The aggregate result of the revival in our churches (the non-Episcopal,) during the past winter is greater than for any similar length of time for a term of years."

REV. FATHER HERMAN has a four-column letter in this week's Uniontown *Standard* addressed to Rev. Dr. Spaulding, of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, this city, on the origin of the Episcopal church.

THE noon meeting at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. will be held to-day by Thomas Bakewell, Sr., Supt. of Christ M. E. Sunday School. The lesson is "Bitter waters sweetened." Sunday school teachers are invited.

REV. DR. MURRAY, of the First Methodist church, Fifth avenue, will preach to-morrow morning on "Bosharzar's Feast." In the evening he will conclude the series of discourses on "The Future State."

REV. J. C. HIGH, City Missionary, has been detailed to hold the Quarterly Meeting services in St. church as Presport to-morrow, in the absence of Presiding Elder Rev. R. L. Miller, D. D., who is engaged in this city.

THE Presbyterians, Methodists and Cumberland Presbyterians of Carmichaels, Greene county, have been holding a series of religious meetings this winter, taking week about in the three churches, with considerable success.

UNION PRAYER MEETINGS, conducted by the members of the First and North Presbyterian churches, were held every evening this week in the First Presbyterian church. Next week the meetings will be held in the North church.

REV. DR. J. MCKENDREE RILEY, formerly of this city, but now of the Williamsport, Pa., Conference, has been selected as pastor of the Fourth Street M. E. Church, Wheeling, vice Rev. L. B. Carpenter, who recently resigned.

A NEW PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH will be built at St. Pauls, Ohio township, Beaver county, and the old log church now standing there was erected in 1819, and begins to show the frailty of the artizan's work.

LAST Sunday was devoted to a Sunday School missionary jubilee in the Union Church, Allegheny. Rev. W. E. Baird, D. D., pastor. The missionary collection was unprecedentedly large, being over one hundred dollars in advance of that of last year.

REV. J. B. LUCAS, of the "South Side," and Rev. J. J. Hull visit the Maryland Annual Conference of the M. P. Church, at its session in Washington City next week, as fraternal messengers from the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Church.

REV. FATHER WALL, President of St. Michael's Theological seminary, acknowledges the receipt of $7,967.84. This amount embraces the annual collection taken up for the Seminary in the various Catholic churches in the Pittsburgh diocese last year.

BERGEEN, in some circles is not considered orthodox, and Rev. Dr. Spaulding, in this city, who stands among the highest in his profession—a scientific pursuit—who acknowledges his conversion from infidelity to Christianity, during the past year, to be due to the teachings of the great preacher, as given in his published writings.

THE *United Presbyterian* makes this observation: "These are Lenten days, and they who observe the season are devoting themselves to its worship and self-denial. We do not believe in Lent, but it teaches one lesson, which is that Christians, if they will, can give up a great deal of that to which the are accustomed, in the interest of religion. But why not give up the frivolities all the time?"

REV. S. M. SPARKS, a member of the Presbytery of Pittsburgh, died at Jonestown, this week, February 25. Mr. Sparks was a native of Tennessee, and entered the ministry in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Many years ago he came to this city and became pastor of the church now standing on Sixth street, but which he had been laid aside from the active duties of the ministry for several years.

THE Committee appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church to consolidate the different Boards of the church have adopted a plan. The new Board of Publication shall be four distinct Departments or Boards, for the oversight and control of the benevolent work, which this Church, as an organic whole, carries on at home and abroad. These four departments shall be designated respectively, the Board of Foreign Missions, the Board of Home Missions, the Board of Education and Relief, and the Board of Publication." Rev. F. A. Noble and Hon. J. K. Moorhead, of this city, were members of the Committee.

THE programme of the Sunday School Normal exercises to be given at the Liberty Street M. E. Church next Tuesday evening, embraces a presentation of the subject, "How to Study a Lesson," by W. J. Jackson, Esq. The topic will involve answers to the following questions: What books and other helps should a Sunday School teacher need? Why should a teacher prepare his lesson each week? What is the design and value of a "central thought" in a lesson? A good plan for bringing out the "historic connections" of a lesson, and the advantages of "picturing out" a lesson. These, with other thoughts, will be presented. This will be the fourth session of the Sunday School Teachers' Gathering.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The performances of Offenbach's famous opera bouffe, entitled "The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein," last evening, at the benefit of Mrs. James A. Oates, was a decided success, considered dramatically and financially. The play was well acted throughout and well received by the very large audience present. The last two performances in this city by Mrs. Oates' Comic Opera Company will be given this afternoon and evening. At the matinee "Madame Angot's Child," witnessed by crowded houses on Monday and Tuesday evenings, will be presented, while the attraction for their farewell appearance in the evening, will be the opera of "Fortunio," in which the troupe excels.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels attracted another crowded house last evening to witness their comicalities. Much of the popularity of this company consists of the fact that the management believes in the principle that humor may exist without the vulgarity and indecency common with some minstrels, for in the entire programme nothing is said or done that could shock even the most delicate sense. At the matinee the performance will commence at half past two o'clock, and in the evening at the usual hour. Seats may be secured at Hale's without extra cost.

DIVORCE.—On Monday evening the Fifth avenue Theatre Combination will commence a short season at the Opera House, and will open with the great society play entitled "Divorce," which has created so pleasing a sensation wherever it has been performed.

LIBRARY HALL.—Caroline Richings Bernard and her Odde Folkes Musical Union will give three grand golden time concerts, at Library Hall, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of the coming week. The entertainment will be novel, the songs, costumes and characters being those of our grandfathers' days, designed especially for these concerts.

An Offer of Marriage.

A western widow lady desiring a husband recommended herself by saying that she used the same broom for fourteen years. This is not to be wondered at, although it is a long wear, for a broom, for when we tell our readers that it was a Mardorff broom, the mystery is explained. Mardorff & Co.'s manufacture of brooms is as durable as the hills. They are being ordered from all latitudes, and their manufactory is taxed to its utmost capacity to supply the demand. No broom in the market gives equal satisfaction. Good, durable and cheap.

Stoves, Stoves, Stoves.

Before purchasing elsewhere, all who are in need of a stove should by all means call and examine the very excellent assortment to be found at the ware rooms of Messrs. De Haven & Son, No. 22 Wood street. They manufacture several kinds, which are considered by those who have used them to be superior in baking, roasting and other qualities to those of any other manufacture. In the matter of fuel their stoves are contructed with regard to strict economy.

BREVITIES.

....Street cleaning on the South Side is now an actual fact.

....Pittsburgh Councils holds a regular meeting on Monday afternoon at two o'clock.

....The land-slide season is now in and delays on railways may be expected at any time.

....One million dollars in wages have been lost by glass house employes on the South Side since the long strike began.

....The gable end of a dwelling on Third street, near Penn avenue, fell in last evening on the occupants, but nobody was